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A Statistical View of the Principal Public Libraries in Europe and the United States of North America. By EDWARD EDWARDS, Esq., of the British Museum.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 20th March, 1848.]

IN very few branches of statistical inquiry is it more difficult to arrive at well-grounded and precise results than in that to which this paper refers. Yet an accurate computation of the extent of the Public Libraries in the several States of Europe, and of the amounts expended in their maintenance and enlargement, (compared with the population and resources of the respective countries,) ought undoubtedly to enter, as a subsidiary element, into any estimate of the *educational* condition of such States.

The mere *extent* of a library, whether public or private, will, of course, afford but an imperfect indication of its real value to the student; but if to this be added the element of *growth*, by comparing its extent at two several periods, some notion, approximate at least, may be formed of that value.

In preparing the following table, I have found it especially difficult to procure accurate data with respect to the smaller libraries. I have therefore included in it such public libraries only as contain, or are believed to contain, 10,000 volumes and upwards. And it may, perhaps, be said with truth, that libraries of smaller extent than this cannot in our own day be of much value, except in very small towns.

There is still greater difficulty in some cases, in correctly determining what constitutes a *public* library strictly so called. There are many valuable libraries belonging to academies, societies, and corporations, (especially in our own country and in France), which in one sense may be termed public, insomuch as they are accessible to persons of known reputation in literature and science, although unconnected with the proprietary bodies. I have, however, thought it best to confine myself (or have so endeavoured,) to such libraries as are really open to the public at large, more or less restrictedly, or to such as derive their support, either in the whole or in part, from public sources. I have included the libraries of Universities, however maintained, as clearly partaking more of a public than of a private nature, and also certain conventional libraries known to be publicly accessible.

The number of public libraries in Europe contained within these limits, I believe to be 383. Of these 107 are in France, 41 in the Austrian States and in the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, 30 in the Prussian States, 28 in Great Britain and Ireland (including Malta), 17 in Spain, 15 in the Papal States, 14 in Belgium, 13 in Switzerland, 12 in the Russian Empire, 11 in Bavaria, 9 in Tuscany, 9 in Sardinia, 8 in Sweden, 7 in Naples, 7 in Portugal, 5 in Holland, 5 in Denmark, 5 in Saxony, 4 in Baden, 4 in Hesse, 3 in Württemberg, and 3 in Hanover.

Comparing the aggregate number of volumes in these libraries with the aggregate population of the cities which contain them, we have in Great Britain and Ireland, 43 volumes to every 100 inhabitants; in Russia 80 to every 100; in Spain, 106; in France, 125; in the Austrian Empire, 159; in the Prussian States, 196; in Parma, 204; in Mecklenburgh, 238; in Hesse, 256; in the Papal States, 266; in Nassau, 267; in Tuscany, 268; in Modena, 333; in Switzerland, 340; in Bavaria, 347; in Saxon, 379; in Saxe-Meiningen, 400; in Denmark, 412; in Baden, 480; in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 551; in Hesse-Darmstadt, 660; in Wirtemberg, 716; in Saxe-Weimar, 881; in Hanover, 972; in Oldenburgh, 1078; and in Brunswick, 2353 volumes, to every 100 inhabitants of the cities containing libraries (of 10,000 volumes and upwards).

Comparing the number of volumes in the libraries of the chief European capitals with their respective populations, we find in Weimar, 803 volumes to every 100 inhabitants; in Munich, 750; in Darmstadt, 652; in Copenhagen, 465; in Stuttgard, 452; in Dresden, 432; in Hanover, 335; in Florence, 313; in Rome, 306; in Parma, 278; in Prague, 168; in Berlin, 162; in Madrid, 153; in Paris, 143; in Venice, 142; in Milan, 135; in Vienna, 119; in Edinburgh, 116; in Petersburgh, 108; in Brussels, 100; in Stockholm, 98; in Naples, 69; in Dublin, 49; in Lisbon, 39; in London, 20.

We see, therefore, that Brussels is 5 times better provided in this respect than London; Paris, 7 times; Dresden, 21 times; Copenhagen, 23 times; Munich, 37 times; and the little city of Weimar, 40 times.

The PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES of the several capital cities of Europe may be arranged in the following order:

1. PARIS (1), National Library.....	800,000	volumes.
2. MUNICH, Royal Library	600,000	"
3. BERLIN, Royal Library	470,000	"
4. PETERSBURGH, Imperial Library.....	446,000	"
5. COPENHAGEN, Royal Library	410,000	"
6. LONDON, British Museum Library	350,000	"
7. VIENNA, Imperial Library	313,000	"
8. DRESDEN, Royal Library.....	300,000	"
9. MADRID, National Library	200,000	"
10. WOLFENBUTTEL, Ducal Library	200,000	"
11. PARIS (2), Arsenal Library	180,000	"
12. STUTTGARD, Royal Library	174,000	"
13. MILAN, Brera Library	170,000	"
14. PARIS (3), St. Geneviève Library	150,000	"
15. DARMSTADT, Grand-Ducal Library.....	150,000	"
16. FLORENCE, Magliabecchian	150,000	"
17. NAPLES, Royal Library	150,000	"
18. BRUSSELS, Royal Library	133,500	"
19. ROME (1), Casanate Library	120,000	"
20. HAGUE, Royal Library	100,000	"
21. PARIS (4), Mazarine Library	100,000	"
22. ROME (2), Vatican Library	100,000	"
23. PARMA, Ducal Library	100,000	"

The libraries of Paris, (except that of the Arsenal), Munich, Berlin, Copenhagen, Dresden, Wolfenbuttel, Milan, Naples, Brussels, the Hague, and Parma, are *lending* libraries, *i. e.* their books, more or

less restrictedly, are permitted to be borrowed by persons duly introduced.

The National Libraries of Paris and Madrid, the Royal Libraries of Paris, Munich, Berlin, Copenhagen, Vienna, Naples, Brussels, and the Hague, the Brera Library at Milan, the Magliabecchian at Florence, and the Ducal Library of Parma, together with the library of the British Museum, are entitled by law to a copy of every book published within the states to which they respectively belong*.

The oldest of the great libraries of printed books is probably that of Vienna, which dates from 1440, and is said to have been opened to the public as early as 1575. The Town Library of Ratisbon dates from 1430; St. Mark's Library at Venice, from 1468; the Town Library of Frankfort, from 1484; that of Hamburg, from 1529; of Strasburgh, from 1531; of Augsburgh, from 1537; those of Berne and Geneva, from 1550; that of Basel, from 1564.

The Royal Library of Copenhagen was founded about 1550. In 1671 it possessed 10,000 volumes; in 1748, about 65,000; in 1778, 100,000; in 1820, 300,000†; and it now contains 410,000 volumes. The National Library of Paris was founded in 1595, but was not made public until 1737. In 1640 it contained about 17,000 volumes; in 1684, 50,000; in 1775, 150,000; in 1790, 200,000. It now possesses at least 800,000 volumes. The library of the British Museum was founded in 1753, and was opened to the public in 1757, with about 40,000 volumes. In 1800, it contained about 65,000 volumes; in 1823, 125,000; in 1836, 240,000; and it now contains upwards of 374,000 volumes.

The steady growth of the Copenhagen library was mainly owing to the judicious *purchases* at favourable opportunities. The enormous increase of the magnificent National Library of Paris, since 1790, is in great measure to be ascribed to the Revolution: the suppression of the monasteries and convents, and the confiscation of the property of rebels and emigrants having placed a multitude of fine libraries at the disposal of the ruling powers of the day. And although, in some cases, large numbers of books and MSS. were summarily disposed of, "for the service of the arsenals‡:" most frequently special instructions were given, that the officers at the head of the national library should have an unlimited power of selection, and of this they made extensive use§. The increase of the British Museum library, on the other hand, is mainly ascribable to *donation*. Of its 374,000 volumes, at least 180,000 have been presented or bequeathed||.

The average annual sum allotted to the support of the National Library at Paris is 16,575*l.*; to that of the Arsenal Library, 1,790*l.*;

* See Vogel, *Historische Uebersicht der Verordnungen wegen Ableiferung von Pflichtexemplaren an öffentliche Bibliotheken in einigen Europäischen Staaten.* (Serapeum, 6th bd., 337—350.)

† *Notice Historique sur la Bibliothèque Royale de Copenhague.* Copenhagen, 1844. 8vo.

‡ See, for an example of this, Derheim's *Histoire de la ville de St. Omer.* (1843,) p. 638.

§ "The National Library," M. Champollion Figéac, one of its most distinguished officers, has somewhere said, "lost nothing under the domination of the *Vandals*, not even when it had an actor for its librarian."

|| See an Article in the *British Quarterly Review*, for August, 1847.

to that of St. Geneviève, 3,400*l.*; to that of the Mazarine, 1,790*l.*; (making for the four chief libraries of Paris 23,555*l.* yearly). The average annual sum allotted to the support of the Royal Library of Brussels is 2,700*l.*; to that of Munich, about 2,000*l.*; to that of Vienna, 1,900*l.*; to that of Berlin, 1,460*l.*; to that of Copenhagen, 1,250*l.*; to that of Dresden, 500*l.*; to that of the Grand Ducal Library of Darmstadt, 2,000*l.*

For a long period prior to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the British Museum of 1835-36, the average annual expenditure for the library of the Museum was under 8,000*l.* a year, and of this sum only 1,135*l.*, on an average, were expended on the *purchase* of printed books. From 1837 to 1845 inclusive, the sum devoted to the last-named purpose was, on the average, 3,443*l.* Since 1846, 10,000*l.* a year has been thus appropriated by a special increase of the Parliamentary grant, urgent representations having been made to the Treasury of the great deficiencies existing in the collection of printed books. The entire annual sum at present allotted to the service of the library, in all its departments, is 26,552*l.*

The aggregate amount of the sums expended in the purchase of printed books, including maps and musical works, for the British Museum since its foundation in 1753, is 92,447*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, and that expended in the purchase of manuscripts, 40,850*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, together, 143,297*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* The sums expended during the same period in prints and drawings amount to 28,109*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; in antiquities, coins, and medals, to 122,115*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; and in specimens of natural history, in all its branches, to 41,599*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

The present average number of volumes annually added to the National Library at Paris is stated to be 12,000; to that of Munich, 10,000; to that of Berlin, 5,000; to that of Vienna, 5,000; to that of Petersburgh, 2,000; to the Ducal Library of Parma, 1,800; to the Royal Library of Copenhagen, 1,000. The average annual addition to the library of the British Museum is now (under the operation of the special grant,) about 30,000 volumes, usually comprising about 24,000 separate and complete works.

This increment is made up of three distinct items, *viz.*, purchases, donations, copyright-tax, the relative proportions of which may be estimated from the following tabular statement:—

In the Year	By Purchase. Separate Works.	By Donation. Separate Works.	By Copyright. Separate Works.	Expenditure.
				£
1841.....	3,140	236	2,409	3,000
1842.....	3,627	926	2,381	3,000
1843.....	4,856	250	2,816	4,000
1844.....	5,475	653	3,929	4,500
1845.....	7,630	881	3,596	4,500
1846.....	18,787	20,677*	1,073	8,909
Total.....	43,515	23,623	16,204	27,909

* Including the splendid bequest of Mr. Thomas Grenville.

The principal UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES of Europe may be ranked as follows:—

1. GOETTINGEN, University Library	360,000	volumes.
2. BRESLAU, University Library	250,000	„
3. OXFORD, Bodleian Library	218,000	„
4. TUBINGEN, University Library	200,000	„
5. MUNICH, University Library	200,000	„
6. BOLOGNA, University Library	150,000	„
7. HEIDELBERG, University Library	150,000	„
8. CAMBRIDGE, Public Library	135,000	„
9. PRAGUE, University Library	130,000	„
10. DUBLIN, Trinity College Library	117,600	„
11. VIENNA, University Library	115,000	„
12. LEIPSIC, University Library	112,000	„
13. COPENHAGEN, University Library	110,000	„
14. TURIN, University Library	110,000	„
15. LOUVAIN, University Library	105,000	„
16. UPSAL, University Library	100,000	„
17. ERLANGEN, University Library	100,000	„
18. EDINBURGH, University Library	96,000	„

The University Library of Turin dates from 1436, that of Cambridge from 1484, that of Leipsic from 1544, that of Edinburgh from 1582, the Bodleian from 1597. The small library of the University of Salamanca is said to have been founded in 1215.

The Goettingen, Prague, Turin, and Upsal Libraries are *lending* libraries. Those of Goettingen, Oxford, Prague, Cambridge, Dublin, and Turin, are legally entitled to copies of all works published within the States to which they respectively belong.

The annual expenditure of the Tubingen Library is about 760*l.*, of the Goettingen Library 730*l.*, of the Breslau Library about 400*l.* That of the Bodleian, at Oxford, is now about 4,000*l.* With respect to this library there is more than usual difficulty in obtaining trustworthy data: its librarians would seem to take a peculiar pleasure in talking vaguely of its extent, as though its treasures were too vast to be estimated within twenty or thirty thousand volumes. I have therefore taken the pains to compile, from various privately printed reports and other documents, the following minute table of its accessions from 1826, at which period I believe it to have contained about 124,000 volumes, down to 1842. :—

Year.	Volumes of Printed Books added.		Expenditure in Acquisitions.						Expenditure in Salaries.	Total Expenditure.		
	By Purchase.	By Donation.	1. Printed Books.			2. Manuscripts.						
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
1826.....	1,208	87	1,384	12	6	82	2	0	820	3,016	1 8	
1827.....	3,014	114	1,199	2	0	67	11	0	820	2,897	1 1	
1828.....	1,586	51	1,319	10	0	415	7	0	820	4,460	18 0	
1829.....	7,112	35	3,284	4	11	54	12	0	820	5,257	4 10	
1830.....	1,380	104	1,067	6	0	....	....	....	820	2,633	17 0
1831.....	1,105	61	805	12	6	....	....	....	820	3,394	17 4
1832.....	1,191	67	978	15	0	105	0	0	820	2,927	17 5	
1833.....	1,271	150	990	14	6	36	6	0	820	3,460	6 6	
1834.....	2,337	12,110?	1,600	15	0	5	0	0	820	3,823	4 9	
1835.....	1,775	87	1,251	7	6	215	5	0	820	4,182	14 8	
1836.....	2,215	85	1,465	8	0	114	19	6	820	3,255	4 10	
1837.....	3,105	131	1,469	16	6	55	2	0	820	3,223	7 11	
1838.....	1,956	144	1,474	17	0	29	18	6	820	3,469	14 1	
1839.....	1,648	60	1,053	17	6	21	0	0	820	3,461	16 1	
1840.....	1,856	151	1,632	3	6	94	10	0	820	4,200	11 10	
1841.....	1,695	75	1,579	13	6	21	16	0	820	3,623	0 9	
1842.....	2,609	140	1,810	6	0	520	19	0	970	4,408	2 6	
	37,063	13,652	24,368	2	0	1,839	8	0	14,090	61,696	1 3	
1843 to 1846 }	8,000?	400?				26,207	10	0				
	45,063	14,052										
Total....		59,115										

The number of volumes accruing to the Bodleian Library from the operation of the Copyright Act during these 21 years, computing them from the number supplied to the British Museum, would be about 35,000; so that the average annual increase of this library by purchase, donation, and tax, would be about 4,480 volumes a year.

In compiling the following Tables, I have relied primarily on official accounts, published or sanctioned by the officers of the respective libraries, whenever such accounts have been accessible to me; and, next to these, upon local histories or topographies, when any such have been recently published, and are of good repute.

In respect of French libraries, I am also greatly indebted to the valuable reports of Mr. Ravaissón on those of the Western departments, addressed to the Minister of Public Instruction; to the Memoir of Mr. Le Glay, on those of the Northern departments, published in the Transactions of the Academy of Lille; to various articles in the excellent periodical published by Mr. Techener, under the title *Bulletin du Bibliophile*; and to the elaborate table in Mr. Le Bas' *Dictionnaire Encyclopédique de la France*. This table, by no means free from error, but still very useful, has been translated, with some additions (which I have not omitted to examine), in Dr. Naumann's *Serapeum*; and has thence been transferred to Meyer's *Grosse Conversations-Lexicon*, now in course of publication, the article "Bibliothè-

ken" in which, is probably the best general view of the subject yet extant.

As respects German libraries I have made considerable use of the article, entitled *Verzeichniss der wichtigsten Bibliotheken Deutschlands*, in the *Bibliopolisches Jahrbuch* of 1841; of Dr. Petzholdt's *Anzeiger der Bibliothekswissenschaft*; of many valuable articles in the *Serapeum* above mentioned; and of the late Mr. Constantine Hesse's *Essai d'une Statistique des Bibliothèques dans l'Etranger*, published at Paris in 1840. This Essay appears to have been compiled with much research and discretion, and is singularly free from that manifest exaggeration of numbers, so observable in most works which treat of this subject. I have also consulted an article on some German libraries, contributed by Professor Adrien, of Giessen, to the *Statistical Journal* of April, 1841.

As respects Belgian libraries, I am much indebted to Mr. Voinin's *Documens pour servir à l'histoire des Bibliothèques en Belgique*, which I have occasionally compared with the *Histoire des Bibliothèques Publiques de la Belgique*, (Brussels, 1840,) by Mr. Namur.

As respects the libraries of Italy, I have consulted Mr. Serristori's *Statistica dell' Italia*, and Mr. Valery's very valuable and very amusing *Voyages historiques, artistiques, et littéraires*. On Spanish and Portuguese libraries I have found much information in Dr. Gustav Heine's *Bericht ueber seine litterarische Reise in Spanien*, published very lately in the *Serapeum*, and in the article by Mr. Wittich, entitled "Bibliotheken Portugals," in Zimmermann's *Zeitschrift fuer Alterthuemswissenschaft*.

As respects Hungarian and Bohemian libraries, I am indebted to the *Neueste Beschreibung des Koenigreichs Ungarn*, and to the work of Mr. Hesse. As respects those of Russia, to various minute but ill-framed official reports published in the *Serapeum* at various and recent times; and as respects the libraries of Denmark and Sweden, chiefly to Mr. Hesse.

The statements respecting British and Irish libraries are made, either from personal knowledge or from the best answers I could obtain to careful inquiries.

Although attaching, as I said in the outset, great importance to the comparison of the extent of libraries, at different periods, as an indispensable element in any computation of their relative value, I have not been able to institute this comparison so often as I have wished to do. In many cases the necessary information appears to be quite unattainable.

The elaborate article by Ebert, in the *Cyclopädie* of Ersch and Grueber, is the first statistical view of existing libraries to be at all relied upon for general accuracy with which I am acquainted. It is now about a quarter of a century since that article was written. Next to this may perhaps be placed the valuable treatise of Mr. Balbi entitled *Essai Statistique sur les Bibliothèques de Vienne... comparées aux plus grands établissements de ce genre*, &c. published in 1835.

In the following year the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, to inquire into the condition and manage-

ment of the British Museum, led to the collection, by our ambassadors and ministers abroad, of a variety of official returns and documents, illustrative of similar establishments in other countries, which were published in the Appendices to the Reports of that Committee in 1836 and 1837. And, in the last-named year, a series of twenty questions, on public libraries in particular, were drawn up by Mr. Panizzi, of the British Museum, and privately circulated in the principal cities of continental Europe. From the former source returns were obtained respecting 43 foreign libraries, and from the latter, answers to the questions so framed, respecting 36, of which number 11 had been unnoticed in the official returns. And, in some cases, the information obtained by Mr. Panizzi appeared to be more trustworthy than that procured through the official channels.

It is chiefly from a collation of the information thus collected that I have endeavoured, in respect of the larger European libraries, to show their numerical extent, some ten years ago, namely, about the year 1836, as contrasted with their extent, or presumed extent, in 1846. I cannot, in either case, hope that I have not committed some errors. Those, however, who are best acquainted with the difficulties which beset inquiries of this nature, will regard these errors with some indulgence, and for any information tending to their correction, I shall at all times be very thankful.

	Names of the Towns, the States to which they belong, and their Libraries.	Foundation of Library	Population	Number of Volumes of Printed Books.		Number of Volumes of MSS. 1846.
				In 1836.	In 1846.	
1	<i>Aarau</i> .—Switzerland .. .. .. ..	..	3,100	..	60,000 <i>a</i>	..
	Cantonal Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
2	<i>Abbeville</i> .—France	1685	13,842	10,000 <i>b</i>	13,000 <i>c</i>	..
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
3	<i>Aberdeen</i> .—Great Britain and Ireland .. .. .. ..	..	64,778	18,000 <i>d</i>	20,000?	..
	1. King's College Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
	2. Marischal College Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	11,000 <i>d</i>	12,000 <i>e</i>	..
4	<i>Abo</i> (Finland).—Russian Empire .. .. .. ..	..	13,000?	..	..
	University Library	1640	..	..	20,000 <i>f</i>	..
5	<i>Admont</i> .—Austrian States .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
	Library of Benedictine Monastery .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	70,000?	..
6	<i>Agen</i> .—France .. .. .. ..	..	12,851	..	..
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	12,000 <i>c</i>	..
7	<i>Aix</i> .—France .. .. .. ..	..	18,240	..	..
	Mejanes Public Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	80,000 <i>c</i>	1,100
8	<i>Aix-la-Chapelle</i> .—Prussian States .. .. .. ..	..	38,383	..	..
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10,000 <i>g</i>	..
9	<i>Ajaccio</i> .—France .. .. .. ..	..	9,003	..	..
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	140,000? <i>c</i>	..
10	<i>Alby</i> .—France .. .. .. ..	..	9,367	..	..
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	12,000 <i>c</i>	..
11	<i>Alcobaça</i> .—Spain .. .. .. ..	..	1,716	..	..
	Library of Monastery of St. Bernard .. .. .. ..	..	..	25,000	25,000? <i>h</i>	476
12	<i>Alençon</i> .—France .. .. .. ..	..	13,277	..	..
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10,000 <i>i</i>	120
13	<i>Alessandria</i> .—Sardinia and Piedmont .. .. .. ..	..	36,000	..	..
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	15,000 <i>k</i>	15,000?	..
14	<i>Altona</i> .—Denmark	1727	26,400	..	..
	Gymnasium Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10,000 <i>f</i>	..
15	<i>Amiens</i> .—France .. .. .. ..	..	32,391	..	..
	Town Library	1791	..	..	50,000? <i>k</i> *	570?

	Names of the Towns, the States to which they belong, and their Libraries.	Foundation of Library.	Population.	Number of Volumes of Printed Books.		Number of Volumes of MSS. 1840.
				In 1836.	In 1846.	
16	<i>Amsterdam</i> .—Holland Public Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	207,000	..	16,000?	..
17	<i>Angers</i> .—France Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	29,066	..	25,000 <i>l</i>	..
18	<i>Angouleme</i> .—France Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	16,530	..	16,000 <i>c</i>	..
19	<i>Antwerp</i> .—Belgium Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	75,362	..	15,000 <i>f</i>	26
20	<i>Arezzo</i> .—Tuscany Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	10,000	..	10,000 <i>m</i>	..
21	<i>Arras</i> .—France .. .. .. .. ..	..	28,486	..	48,000 <i>c</i>	1,000
22	<i>Aschaffenburg</i> .—Bavaria .. .. .. .. ..	..	7,000	..	22,000?	..
	1. Royal Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	16,000?	..
	2. Lyceum Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10,000?	..
23	<i>Augsburg</i> .—Bavaria .. .. .. .. ..	..	85,000	..	24,000 <i>n</i>	..
	Town Library	1537	..	..	30,000 <i>o</i>	200
24	<i>Auxerre</i> .—France .. .. .. .. ..	..	10,989	..	35,000 <i>p</i>	800
	Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10,000 <i>i</i>	..
25	<i>Avignon</i> .—France .. .. .. .. ..	..	27,773	..	61,000 <i>q</i>	2,600 <i>q</i>
	Calvet Museum Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	20,000? <i>h</i>	..
26	<i>Avranches</i> .—France .. .. .. .. ..	..	7,690	..	15,000? <i>h</i>	..
	Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10,000? <i>h</i>	..
27	<i>Bamberg</i> .—Bavaria .. .. .. .. ..	..	21,000	..	10,000? <i>h</i>	..
	Town Library	1803	..	..	60,000 <i>f</i>	5,200
28	<i>Barcelona</i> .—Spain .. .. .. .. ..	..	120,000	..	25,000 <i>f</i>	..
	1. Saint Dominic's Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	14,000 <i>g</i>	..
	2. Episcopal Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10,000 <i>g</i>	..
	3. Marian Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10,000 <i>g</i>	..
29	<i>Basel</i> .—Switzerland .. .. .. .. ..	..	24,821	..	10,000 <i>g</i>	..
	Town Library	1564	..	..	45,000 <i>m</i>	..
30	<i>Bayreuth</i> .—Bavaria .. .. .. .. ..	..	14,000	..	40,000 <i>m</i>	..
	Chancery Library	1736	..	..	20,000? <i>h</i>	..
31	<i>Beaucaire</i> .—France .. .. .. .. ..	..	9,600	..	15,000? <i>h</i>	..
	Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10,000? <i>h</i>	..
32	<i>Beaune</i> .—France .. .. .. .. ..	..	9,958	..	20,000? <i>h</i>	..
	Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	14,000 <i>g</i>	..
33	<i>Beauvais</i> .—France .. .. .. .. ..	..	13,082	..	10,000 <i>c</i>	110
	Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	11,000?	..
34	<i>Bergamo</i> .—Lombardy and Venice .. .. .. .. ..	..	30,500	..	45,000 <i>m</i>	..
	Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	30,500	..
35	<i>Berlin</i> .—Prussian States .. .. .. .. ..	..	290,797	..	320,000 <i>r</i>	470,000? <i>s</i>
	1. Royal Library	1660	..	..	50,000? <i>s</i>	5,000
	2. University Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
36	<i>Berne</i> .—Switzerland .. .. .. .. ..	..	20,500	..	35,000 <i>k</i>	50,000? <i>t</i>
	Town Library	1560	..	..	60,000 <i>c</i>	1,200
37	<i>Besançon</i> .—France .. .. .. .. ..	..	24,720	..	60,000 <i>c</i>	869
	Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	21,000?	..
38	? <i>Birmingham</i> .—Gt. Britain & Ireland .. .. .. .. ..	..	190,000	..	10,000 <i>u</i>	10,600?
	? 1. Public Library	1779	..	..	20,000 <i>u</i>	..
	? 2. New Public Library	1796	..	..	10,000 <i>u</i>	..
39	<i>Blois</i> .—France .. .. .. .. ..	..	11,423	..	20,000 <i>c</i>	12
	Public Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	160,000 <i>m</i>	400
40	<i>Bologna</i> .—States of the Church .. .. .. .. ..	..	69,000	..	83,000 <i>m</i>	..
	1. University Library	1690	..	..	60,000 <i>f</i>	230
	2. Magnani Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	110,000 <i>c</i>	150
41	<i>Bonn</i> .—Prussian States .. .. .. .. ..	..	13,000	..	..	..
	University Library	1818	..	..	..	..
42	<i>Bordeaux</i> .—France .. .. .. .. ..	..	95,114	..	..	..
	Town Library	1738	..	..	..	..

	Names of the Towns, the States to which they belong, and their Libraries.	Foundation of Library.	Population.	Number of Volumes of Printed Books.		Number of Volumes of MSS. 1846.
				In 1836.	In 1846.	
43	<i>Boulogne</i> .—France . . . . .	..	25,732	..	21,000 <i>u</i> *	166
	Central Library . . . . .	..	8,818	..	17,000 <i>c</i>	..
44	<i>Bourg</i> .—France . . . . .	..	..	..	20,000 <i>c</i>	357
	Town Library . . . . .	..	19,848	..	..	..
45	<i>Bourges</i> .—France . . . . .	..	..	..	60,000 <i>t</i>	..
	Town Library . . . . .	..	..	..	20,000 <i>t</i>	..
46	<i>Bremen</i>. . . . .	..	42,000	..	..	..
	1. Town Library	1836	..	..	28,000 <i>m</i>	..
	2. Gymnasium Library	1815	..	..	..	..
47	<i>Brescia</i> .—Lombardy and Venice . . . . .	..	35,000	..	..	..
	Town Library . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
48	<i>Breslau</i> .—Prussian States . . . . .	..	88,869	..	..	..
	1. University Library	1811	..	200,000 <i>w</i>	250,000?	2,300?
	2. Rehiger Library	1898	..	..	25,000 <i>t</i>	800
	3. Bernardine Library . . . . .	..	..	..	10,000 <i>f</i>	..
	4. St. Mary Magdalene Library . . . . .	..	..	..	20,000 <i>t</i>	..
49	<i>Brest</i> .—France . . . . .	..	29,773	..	..	..
	Naval Library . . . . .	..	..	..	20,000 <i>c</i>	..
50	? <i>Bristol</i> .—Great Britain, &c. . . . .	..	140,168	..	..	..
	? Bristol Library	1772	..	..	30,000 <i>g</i>	..
51	<i>Bruges</i> .—Belgium . . . . .	..	44,374	..	..	..
	Town Library	1797	..	..	10,000 <i>x</i>	626
52	<i>Brussels</i> .—Belgium . . . . .	..	134,000	..	..	..
	1. Royal Library	1839	..	..	133,500 <i>y</i>	18,000
	2. Parochial Library . . . . .	..	..	..	10,000 <i>x</i>	..
53	<i>Buda-Pesth</i> (<i>Hungary</i>).—Austrian Sts. . . . .	..	106,000	..	..	..
	1. University Library	1792	..	? 65,000 <i>z</i>	60,000	..
	2. Szechenyi Library	1802	..	18,000 <i>r</i>	18,000?	..
54	<i>Caen</i> .—France . . . . .	..	39,886	..	..	..
	Town Library	1431	..	..	30,000	174
55	<i>Cagliari</i> .—Sardinia and Piedmont . . . . .	..	26,000	..	..	..
	Town Library . . . . .	..	..	..	17,000 <i>f</i>	..
56	<i>Cahors</i> .—France . . . . .	..	10,944	..	..	..
	Town Library . . . . .	..	..	..	12,000 <i>c</i>	..
57	<i>Cambray</i> .—France . . . . .	..	17,846	..	..	..
	Communal Library	1791	..	..	92,550 <i>aa</i>	1,246
58	<i>Cambridge</i> .—Great Britain, &c. . . . .	..	26,000	..	..	..
	1. Public Library	1484	..	100,000 <i>d</i>	135,000?	2,000
	2. Queen's College Library . . . . .	..	..	..	35,000?	..
	3. Trinity College Library . . . . .	..	..	..	30,000?	..
	4. Catharine Hall Library . . . . .	..	..	..	20,000?	..
	5. Christ's College Library . . . . .	..	..	..	10,000?	..
59	<i>Carcassone</i> .—France . . . . .	..	14,931	..	..	..
	Town Library . . . . .	..	..	..	20,000 <i>c</i>	..
60	<i>Carlsruhe</i> .—Baden . . . . .	..	20,500	..	..	..
	Grand-Ducal Library	1756	..	..	80,000 <i>bb</i>	..
61	<i>Carpentras</i> .—France . . . . .	..	9,244	..	..	..
	Town Library	1745	..	..	25,000 <i>c</i>	800
62	<i>Cassel</i> .—Hesse . . . . .	..	31,000	..	..	..
	Grand-Ducal Library	1700	..	? 86,000 <i>r</i>	70,000 <i>f</i>	400
63	<i>Catania</i> .—Naples and Sicily . . . . .	..	52,453	..	..	..
	Town Library . . . . .	..	..	..	16,000 <i>cc</i>	..
64	<i>Chalons-sur-Marne</i> .—France . . . . .	..	12,930	..	..	..
	Town Library	1800	..	..	28,000 <i>c ee</i>	60
65	<i>Chalons-sur-Saone</i> .—France . . . . .	..	12,400	..	..	..
	Town Library . . . . .	..	..	..	10,000 <i>c</i>	36
66	<i>Charkoff</i> .—Russian Empire . . . . .	..	18,000	..	..	..
	University Library . . . . .	..	..	..	30,000 <i>dd</i>	..
67	<i>Charleville</i> .—France . . . . .	..	8,878	..	..	..
	Town Library . . . . .	..	..	..	22,000 <i>c</i>	200

	Names of the Towns, the States to which they belong, and their Libraries.	Foundation of Library.	Population.	Number of Volumes of Printed Books.		Number of Volumes of MSS. 1846.
				In 1836.	In 1846.	
68	<i>Chartres</i> .—France .. .. .. .. ..	..	14,431	..	40,000 <i>c</i>	800
	Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	35,000 <i>c</i>	47
69	<i>Chaumont</i> .—France .. .. .. .. ..	..	6,113	..	50,000 <i>f</i>	..
	Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10,000 <i>c</i>	150?
70	<i>Christiania</i> .—Sweden and Norway	1811	23,121	..	50,000 <i>f</i>	..
	University Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	50,000 <i>f</i>	..
71	<i>Clermont-Ferrand</i> .—France .. .. .. .. ..	..	32,427	..	38,000? <i>ff</i>	..
	Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	36,000 <i>c</i>	149
72	<i>Coburg</i> .—Saxe-Coburg Gotha	1702	9,076	..	10,000 <i>c</i>	..
	Ducal Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	50,000 <i>f</i>	..
73	<i>Coimbra</i> .—Portugal .. .. .. .. ..	..	20,000	..	14,300 <i>bb</i>	..
	University Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	17,000 <i>bb</i>	..
74	<i>Colmar</i> .—France .. .. .. .. ..	..	13,867	..	15,000 <i>bb</i>	..
	Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	14,300 <i>bb</i>	521
75	<i>Cologne</i> .—Prussian States .. .. .. .. ..	..	66,179	..	63,000 <i>bb</i>	..
	1. Gymnasium Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	17,000 <i>bb</i>	..
	2. Seminary Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	15,000 <i>bb</i>	..
	3. Cathedral Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	12,000 <i>bb</i>	..
	4. Wallraf's Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10,000 <i>f</i>	..
76	<i>Como</i> .—Lombardy and Venice .. .. .. .. ..	..	15,600	..	12,000 <i>x</i>	300
	Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10,000 <i>f</i>	..
77	<i>Copenhagen</i> .—Denmark .. .. .. .. ..	..	119,292	..	11,000 <i>ff</i>	..
	1. Great Royal Library	1550?	..	400,000 <i>k</i>	410,000 <i>gg</i>	3,000
	2. University Library	1730?	..	110,000 <i>k</i>	110,000?	..
	3. Classen's Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	35,000 <i>k</i>	35,000?	..
78	<i>Cordoba</i> .—Spain .. .. .. .. ..	..	46,760	..	17,300 <i>k</i>	17,300?
	Episcopal Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	12,000 <i>x</i>	..
79	<i>Corunna</i> .—Spain .. .. .. .. ..	..	22,500	..	12,000 <i>f</i>	4,300
	University Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10,000 <i>bb</i> <i>ii</i>	..
80	<i>Courtray</i> .—Belgium .. .. .. .. ..	..	19,124	..	10,000 <i>bb</i>	..
	Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	9,000 <i>bb</i>	..
81	<i>Cracow</i> .—Cracow .. .. .. .. ..	..	37,000	..	8,000 <i>bb</i>	..
	University Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	7,000 <i>bb</i>	..
82	<i>Dantzig</i> .—Prussian States .. .. .. .. ..	..	56,257	..	7,000 <i>bb</i>	..
	Public Library	1580	..	..	6,000 <i>bb</i>	..
83	<i>Darmstadt</i> .—Hesse Darmstadt .. .. .. .. ..	..	23,000	..	6,000 <i>bb</i>	..
	Grand-Ducal Library	1760	..	..	5,000 <i>bb</i>	..
84	<i>Debreczin</i> (Hungary).—Austrian States .. .. .. .. ..	..	45,730	..	5,000 <i>bb</i>	..
	Seminary Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	4,000 <i>bb</i>	..
85	<i>Dessau</i> .—Anhalt .. .. .. .. ..	..	11,749	..	4,000 <i>bb</i>	..
	Ducal Public Library	1819	..	..	3,000 <i>bb</i>	..
86	<i>Dijon</i> .—France .. .. .. .. ..	..	24,344	..	3,000 <i>bb</i>	..
	Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	2,000 <i>bb</i>	..
87	<i>Dôle</i> .—France .. .. .. .. ..	..	7,843	..	2,000 <i>bb</i>	..
	Town Library	1796?	..	..	17,620 <i>ii*</i>	..
88	<i>Dorpat</i> .—Russian Empire .. .. .. .. ..	..	9,500	..	16,000? <i>dd</i>	..
	University Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	15,000? <i>dd</i>	..
89	<i>Douay</i> .—France .. .. .. .. ..	..	18,890	..	14,000? <i>dd</i>	..
	Town Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	13,000? <i>dd</i>	..
90	<i>Dresden</i> .—Saxony .. .. .. .. ..	..	69,500	..	12,000? <i>aa</i>	980
	Royal Library	1556	..	..	11,000? <i>aa</i>	..
91	<i>Dublin</i> .—Great Britain and Ireland .. .. .. .. ..	..	238,531	..	10,000? <i>aa</i>	2,800
	1. Trinity College Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10,000? <i>aa</i>	..
	2. Marsh's Library .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	9,000? <i>aa</i>	..
	3. Dublin Society's Library	1731	..	..	8,000? <i>aa</i>	..
92	<i>Dusseldorf</i> .—Prussian States .. .. .. .. ..	..	33,137	..	10,500 <i>kk*</i>	..
	Town Library	1770	..	..	9,000 <i>kk*</i>	..
93	<i>Edinburgh</i> .—Great Britain & Ireland .. .. .. .. ..	..	138,182	..	8,000 <i>kk*</i>	..
	1. Library of Faculty of Advocates	1682	7,000 <i>kk*</i>	..
	2. University Library	1582	6,000 <i>kk*</i>	..
	3. Library of Writers to Signet	5,000 <i>kk*</i>	..

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				In 1836.	In 1846.	
94	<i>Einsiedeln</i> .—Switzerland	..	7,000?	..	21,800 <i>ll</i>	840
	Town Library	
95	<i>Epernay</i> .—France	..	5,444	..	10,000 <i>c</i>	..
	Town Library	..	..	..	..
96	<i>Epinay</i> .—France	..	8,742	..	17,000 <i>c</i>	..
	Town Library	..	..	..	..
97	<i>Erfurt</i> .—Prussia	..	24,308	..	40,000 <i>bb</i>	1,000
	University Library	1717	..	..	..
98	<i>Erlangen</i> .—Bavaria	..	8,800	..	100,000 <i>bb</i>	600?
	University Library	1743	..	..	..
99	<i>Escorial</i> .—Spain	..	..	..	100,000? <i>t</i>	3,700
	Royal Library	1583	..	..	..
100	<i>Evora</i> .—Portugal	..	12,000	..	40,000? <i>ff</i>	..
	Town Library	..	..	..	..
101	<i>Evreux</i> .—France	..	7,852	..	10,000 <i>c</i>	..
	Town Library	..	..	..	..
102	<i>Ferrara</i> .—States of the Church	..	25,000	..	80,000 <i>c</i>	900
	Town Library	1546	..	..	..
	[Public since 1740.]					
103	<i>Fléche (La)</i> .—France	..	5,883	..	20,000 <i>c</i>	..
	Town Library	..	..	..	..
104	<i>Florence</i> .—Tuscany	..	97,548	..	150,000 <i>k</i>	12,000
	1. Magliabecchian Library	1714	..	150,000 <i>k</i>	150,000 <i>m</i>	
	[Public since 1747.]					
	2. Palatine Library	..	..	70,000 <i>r</i>	80,000? <i>m</i>	..
	3. Marucellian Library	..	..	50,000? <i>k</i>	45,000? <i>m</i>	..
	4. Riccardian Library	1558	..	26,000? <i>k</i>	23,000? <i>m</i>	..
	[Public since 1811.]					
	5. Laurentian Library	..	1444	..	..	9,000
	[Public since 1571.]				..	
	6. Library of the Fine Arts	..	..	11,000 <i>k</i>	11,000? <i>m</i>	..
105	<i>Fontainebleau</i> .—France	..	9,000	..	40,000 <i>mm</i>	..
	National Library	..	..	..	..
106	<i>Franeker</i> .—Holland	..	8,900	..	12,200 <i>k</i>	18,000?
	University Library	1590	..	..	..
107	<i>Frankfort-on-Maine</i>	..	66,244	..	50,000 <i>k</i>	50,000?
	Town Library	1484	..	..	..
108	<i>Fribourg</i> .—Baden	..	12,200	..	70,000 <i>nn</i>	70,000? <i>f</i>
	University Library	..	..	..	..	..
109	<i>Fulda</i> .—Hesse	..	10,000	..	..	12,000 <i>f</i>
	Town Library	1775	..	..	..	..
110	<i>Geneva</i> .—Switzerland	..	28,000	..	46,000 <i>oo</i>	200
	Town Library	1551	..	32,000 <i>oo</i>	..	
111	<i>Genoa</i> .—Sardinia and Piedmont	..	97,621	..	45,000 <i>pp</i>	1,000
	1. University Library	..	..	..	45,000? <i>m</i>	
	2. Berian Library	..	..	..	15,000 <i>m</i>	1,500
	3. Franzonian Library	..	..	..	30,000 <i>f</i>	..
	4. Library of Missionaries of St. Charles	..	..	..	30,000 <i>f</i>	..
112	<i>Ghent</i> .—Belgium	..	88,290	..	..	556
	University Library	1750?	..	..	51,600 <i>z</i>	
113	<i>Giessen</i> .—Hesse Darmstadt	..	7,300	..	..	1,268
	University Library	1660	..	..	50,000	
114	<i>Glasgow</i> .—Great Britain and Ireland	..	300,000	..	30,000 <i>d</i>	..
	1. University Library	..	..	..	50,000? <i>g</i>	..
	2. Hunterian Museum Library	..	..	..	12,000 <i>g</i>	..
115	<i>Goerlitz</i> .—Prussian States	..	18,670	..	..	..
	Gymnasium Library	1727?	..	..	12,000 <i>bb</i>	300
116	<i>Goettingen</i> .—Hanover	..	10,900
	University Library	1736	..	300,000 <i>k</i>	360,000? <i>qq</i>	5,000

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				In 1836.	In 1846.	
117	<i>Gotha</i> .—Saxe-Coburg Gotha	13,874			
	Ducal Library . . .	1694	100,000? <i>bb</i>	5,000?
118	<i>Graetz</i> .—Austrian States . . .	..	89,772			
	1. University Library . . .	..	..	..	42,000 <i>rr</i>	2,000
	2. Johanneum Library . . .	1826	..	..	31,000 <i>rr</i>	..
119	<i>Greifswald</i> .—Prussian States . . .	..	10,291			
	University Library . . .	1456	..	..	30,000 <i>bb</i>	..
120	<i>Grenoble</i> .—France . . .	..	26,000			
	Town Library . . .	1771	..	..	60,000 <i>c</i>	1,200
121	<i>Guastalla</i> .—Parma . . .	..	5,500?			
	Town Library . . .	..	..	..	12,000 <i>cc</i>	..
122	<i>Hague</i> .—Holland . . .	..	58,000			
	Royal Library . . .	..	..	100,000 <i>k</i>	100,000?	..
123	<i>Halberstadt</i> .—Prussian States . . .	..	17,227			
	Cathedral Gymnasium Library . . .	..	..	..	10,000 <i>bb</i>	220
124	<i>Halle</i> .—Prussian States . . .	..	24,800			
	1. University Library . . .	1694	..	..	60,000 <i>bb</i>	..
	2. St. Mary's Church Library . . .	..	..	..	20,000 <i>bb</i>	..
	3. Orphan House Library . . .	1703	..	..	25,000 <i>f</i>	..
125	<i>Hamburg</i> . . .	..	128,000			
	Town Library . . .	1529	..	..	160,000? <i>s</i>	5,000?
126	<i>Hanover</i> .—Hanover . . .	..	24,000			
	Royal Library . . .	1660	..	70,000 "works"	80,000? <i>tt</i>	2,000
127	<i>Havre (Le)</i> .—France . . .	..	25,168			
	Town Library . . .	..	..	..	14,000 <i>c</i>	..
128	<i>Heidelberg</i> .—Baden . . .	..	18,430			
	University Library . . .	1703	..	..	150,000 <i>uu</i>	2,000
	[Public since 1787.]					
129	<i>Hildburghausen</i> .—Hildburghausen . . .	..	10,200			
	Ducal Library . . .	..	..	..	12,000 <i>t</i>	..
130	<i>Imola</i> .—States of the Church . . .	..	9,000			
	University Library . . .	..	..	..	40,000 <i>m</i>	..
131	<i>Innsbruck</i> .—Austrian States . . .	..	10,738			
	University Library . . .	..	..	..	40,000 <i>bb</i>	..
132	<i>Jena</i> .—Saxe-Weimar . . .	..	5,817			
	University Library . . .	1548	..	..	60,000 <i>bb</i>	..
133	<i>Kasan</i> .—Russian Empire . . .	..	57,000			
	University Library . . .	1804	..	..	30,000? <i>dd</i>	..
134	<i>Kief</i> .—Russian Empire . . .	..	26,000			
	University Library . . .	..	..	..	45,000? <i>dd g</i>	..
135	<i>Kiel</i> .—Denmark . . .	..	11,000			
	University Library . . .	1666	..	..	80,000 <i>t</i>	..
136	<i>Klagenfurt</i> .—Austrian States . . .	..	12,480			
	Lyceum Library . . .	..	..	26,000 <i>xx</i>	40,000 <i>bb</i>	..
137	<i>Klosterneuburg</i> .—Austrian States . . .	..	..	..
	Chapter Library . . .	..	..	..	30,000 <i>f</i>	..
138	<i>Koenigsberg</i> .—Prussian States . . .	..	68,000			
	University Library . . .	..	..	..	60,000 <i>t</i>	..
139	<i>Kremmumster</i> .—Austrian States . . .	..	..	
	Benedictine Convent Library . . .	..	..	..	60,000 <i>bb</i>	..
140	<i>Langres</i> .—France . . .	..	6,191			
	Town Library . . .	..	..	..	30,000 <i>c</i>	..
141	<i>Laon</i> .—France . . .	..	7,826			
	Town Library . . .	..	..	..	20,000 <i>c</i>	471 <i>yy</i>
142	<i>Lauban</i> .—Prussian States . . .	..	5,640			
	Town Library . . .	1506	..	..	15,000 <i>t</i>	..

	Names of the Towns, the States to which they belong, and their Libraries.	Foundation of Library.	Population.	Number of Volumes of Printed Books.		Number of Volumes of MSS. 1846.
				In 1836.	In 1846.	
143	<i>Lausanne</i> .—Switzerland . . . . .	..	14,126	..	20,000 <i>t</i>	300
144	<i>University Library</i> . . . . .	..	13,079	..	12,000 <i>t</i>	..
145	<i>Laybach</i> .—Austrian States . . . . .	..	47,514	110,000 <i>k</i>	112,000? <i>zz</i>	2,500
	<i>Lyceum Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	60,000? <i>bb</i>	2,000
146	<i>Leipsic</i> .—Saxony	1544	..	..	..
	1. <i>University Library</i>	1544	..	..	..
	2. <i>Town Library</i>	1677	..	..	..
147	<i>Lemburg</i> .—Austrian States . . . . .	..	54,965	..	45,000 <i>t</i>	..
	<i>University Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
148	<i>Leyden</i> .—Holland . . . . .	..	36,110	..	..
	<i>University Library</i>	1586	..	70,000 <i>k</i>	70,000? <i>zz</i>	10,000?
149	<i>Liege</i> .—Belgium . . . . .	..	58,000	..	..
	<i>University Library</i>	1700?	..	..	56,000 <i>aaa</i>	437
	<i>Seminary Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	14,000 <i>x</i>	..
150	<i>Lille</i> .—France . . . . .	..	72,000	..	22,370 <i>aa bbb</i>	387
	<i>Town Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
151	<i>Limoges</i> .—France . . . . .	..	23,963	..	..
	<i>Town Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	12,000 <i>c</i>	..
152	<i>Lindau</i> .—Austrian States . . . . .	..	5,000	..	..
	<i>Town Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	14,000 <i>t</i>	..
153	<i>Linkoeping</i> .—Sweden and Norway . . . . .	..	3,000?	..	..
	<i>Gymnasium Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10,000 <i>f</i>	..
154	<i>Linz</i> .—Austrian States . . . . .	..	23,318	..	..
	<i>Lyceum Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	22,000 <i>bb</i>	..
155	<i>Lisbon</i> .—Portugal . . . . .	..	250,000	..	..
	<i>National Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	80,000 <i>ccc</i>	5,587
	<i>St. Vincent's Seminary Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	18,000 <i>ccc</i>	..
	<i>London</i> .—Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	..	2,000,000	..	..
	1. <i>British Museum Library</i>	1753	..	220,000	350,000 <i>ddd</i>	29,531 exclusive of 27,879 charters, rolls, &c.
	2. <i>Sion College Library</i>	1631	..	20,000?	27,000 <i>ddd</i>	
	3. <i>Dr. Williams's Library</i>	1716	..	15,000?	17,000 <i>ddd</i>	
	4. <i>Archbishop Tenison's Library</i>	1684	..	3,000	3,000 <i>ddd</i>	
156	<i>Louvain</i> .—Belgium . . . . .	..	24,342	..	..
	<i>University Library</i>	1639	..	..	105,000 <i>x</i>	246
	<i>Jesuits' Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	22,000 <i>x</i>	..
157	<i>Lubec</i>. . . . .	..	26,000	..	..
	<i>Town Library</i>	1620	..	..	30,000? <i>bb</i>	100
158	<i>Lucca</i> .—Lucca . . . . .	..	24,092	..	..
	<i>Ducal Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	25,000 <i>f</i>	..
159	<i>Lucerne</i> .—Switzerland . . . . .	..	7,000	..	..
	<i>Town Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	30,000 <i>t</i>	500
160	<i>Lund</i> .—Sweden and Norway . . . . .	..	4,120	..	..
	<i>University Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	40,000? <i>k</i>	60,000?	1,000
161	<i>Luneburg</i> .—Hanover . . . . .	..	11,800	..	..
	<i>Seminary Library</i>	1555	..	..	14,000 <i>bb</i>	400
162	<i>Lyons</i> .—France . . . . .	..	200,000	..	..
	<i>Town Library</i>	1609	..	67,000?	70,000 <i>c</i>	1,518
163	<i>Macerata</i> .—States of the Church . . . . .	..	15,600	..	..
	<i>Town Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	20,000 <i>cc</i>	..
164	<i>Macon</i> .—France . . . . .	..	11,944	..	..
	<i>Town Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10,000 <i>e</i>	..
165	<i>Madrid</i> .—Spain . . . . .	..	170,000	..	..
	1. <i>National Library</i>	1712	..	200,000 <i>k</i>	200,000 <i>eee</i>	2,500
	2. <i>St. Isidore's Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	60,000 <i>g</i>	..
166	<i>Mafra</i> .—Portugal . . . . .	..	1,000	..	..
	<i>Conventual Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	20,000 <i>ccc</i>	..
167	<i>Magdeburg</i> .—Prussian States . . . . .	..	51,347	..	..
	<i>Seminary Library</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	12,000 <i>bb</i>	283

	Names of the Towns, the States to which they belong, and their Libraries.	Foundation of Library.	Population.	Number of Volumes of Printed Books.		Number of Volumes of MSS. 1846.
				In 1836.	In 1846.	
168	<i>Manchester</i> .—Great Britain & Ireland	..	360,000	..	19,000 <i>fff</i>	..
	Chester Library .. . . .	..	..	..	20,000 <i>f</i>	..
169	<i>Manheim</i> .—Baden	..	20,600	..	45,000 <i>ggg</i>	700?
	Lyceum Library .. . . .	..	..	..	15,000 <i>ggg</i>	..
170	<i>Mans (Le)</i> .—France	..	19,103	..	..	..
	1. Town Library .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Seminary Library .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
171	<i>Mantua</i> .—Lombardy and Venice	..	26,865	..	80,000 <i>m</i>	1,000
	Town Library .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
172	<i>Marburg</i> .—Hesse	..	7,700	..	55,000 <i>f</i>	..
	University Library	1527	..	..	80,000	..
173	<i>Maros-Vasarhely</i> .—Austrian States	..	7,000	..	..	..
	Teleki Public Library .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
174	<i>Marseilles</i> .—France	..	170,000	..	50,000 <i>c</i>	1,230
	Town Library .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
175	<i>Meaux</i> .—France	..	7,774	..	14,000 <i>c</i>	..
	Town Library .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
176	<i>Mechlin</i> .—Belgium	..	22,896	..	30,000 <i>x</i>	100
	Seminary Library .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
177	<i>Meiningen</i> .—Saxe Meiningen	..	6,000	..	24,000 <i>f</i>	..
	Ducal Public Library	1699	..	..	..	..
178	<i>Melun</i> .—France	..	6,830	..	10,000 <i>c</i>	..
	Town Library .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
179	<i>Menz</i> .—Hesse	..	40,000	..	90,000 <i>bb</i>	..
	Town Library .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	[Public since 1800.]	..	..	..	..	..
180	<i>Metz</i> .—France	..	42,793	..	30,000 <i>hh</i>	900
	Town Library .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
181	<i>Milan</i> .—Lombardy and Venice	..	171,268	..	200,000? <i>r</i>	1,000
	1. Brera Library	1797?	..	..	170,000? <i>m</i>	..
	2. Ambrosian Library	1604	..	100,000? <i>r</i>	60,000? <i>m</i>	10,000
182	<i>Modena</i> .—Modena	..	27,000	..	..	..
	Este Library	1700?	..	..	90,000? <i>m</i>	3,000
183	<i>Moelk</i> .—Austrian States	..	..	..	..	..
	Benedictine Convent Library .. . . .	..	..	..	16,000 <i>f</i>	1,500
184	<i>Mons</i> .—Belgium	..	23,081	..	..	..
	Town Library	1796	..	..	12,000 <i>x</i>	310
185	<i>Montauban</i> .—France	..	17,581	..	..	..
	Town Library .. . . .	..	..	..	10,500 <i>c</i>	..
186	<i>Montbelliard</i> .—France	..	4,000?	..	..	..
	Town Library .. . . .	..	..	..	10,000 <i>c</i>	..
187	<i>Montrison</i> .—France	..	6,020	..	..	..
	Town Library .. . . .	..	..	..	15,000 <i>c</i>	..
188	<i>Monte Cassino</i> .—Naples and Sicily	..	..	..	18,000 <i>f</i>	..
	Benedictine Convent Library .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
189	<i>Montpellier</i> .—France	..	33,864	..	..	..
	1. Communal Library .. . . .	..	..	..	40,000 <i>c</i>	32
	2. Medical School Public Library	1767	..	..	35,000 <i>c</i>	529
	3. Fabre Museum Library .. . . .	..	..	..	25,000 <i>c</i>	..
190	<i>Moscow</i> .—Russian Empire	..	384,662	..	..	..
	University Library .. . . .	..	..	..	66,000? <i>dd</i>	..
191	<i>Moulins</i> .—France	..	15,231	..	..	..
	Town Library .. . . .	..	..	..	20,000 <i>c</i>	20
192	<i>Munich</i> .—Bavaria	..	106,537	..	..	..
	1. Royal Library	1550	..	500,000 <i>r</i>	600,000 <i>iii</i>	..
	2. University Library .. . . .	..	..	200,000 <i>k</i>	200,000 <i>iii</i>	2,000
193	<i>Munster</i> .—Prussian States	..	19,763	..	..	..
	University Library .. . . .	..	..	..	70,000 <i>kkk</i>	..
194	<i>Murcia</i> .—Spain	..	35,390?	..	..	..
	St. Philip's Library .. . . .	..	..	..	10,000? <i>ff t</i>	..
195	<i>Muri</i> .—Switzerland	..	..	..	10,000 <i>t</i>	64
	Benedictine Convent Library .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..

	Names of the Towns, the States to which they belong, and their Libraries.	Foundation of Library.	Population.	Number of Volumes of Printed Books.		Number of Volumes of MSS. 1846.
				In 1836.	In 1846.	
196	<i>Namur</i> .—Belgium . . . . .	..	20,176	..	..	..
	Town Library	1797	..	..	11,000 <i>x</i>	..
197	<i>Nancy</i> .—France . . . . .	..	29,299	..	..	..
	Town Library	1751	..	..	25,000 <i>c</i>	105
198	<i>Nantes</i> .—France . . . . .	..	75,150	..	..	..
	Town Library	1588	..	..	30,000 <i>l</i>	600
199	<i>Naples</i> .—Naples and Sicily . . . . .	..	350,000	..	..	..
	1. Royal Bourbon Library . . . . .	..	..	300,000? <i>k</i>	150,000 <i>m</i>	3,000
	2. Brancaccian Library	1675	..	..	50,000? <i>m</i>	..
	3. University Library . . . . .	..	..	..	40,000 <i>f</i>	..
	4. St. Jerome's Convent Library . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
200	<i>Nemours</i> .—France . . . . .	..	3,635	..	..	..
	Town Library . . . . .	..	..	..	10,500 <i>c</i>	..
201	<i>Neustrelitz</i> .—Mecklenburg-Strelitz . . . . .	..	4,500	..	..	..
	Town Library . . . . .	..	..	..	50,000 <i>bb</i>	..
202	<i>Niort</i> .—France . . . . .	..	18,015	..	..	..
	Town Library . . . . .	..	..	..	20,000 <i>c</i>	..
203	<i>Nismes</i> .—France . . . . .	..	41,194	..	..	..
	Town Library . . . . .	..	..	..	30,000 <i>c</i>	202
204	<i>Novara</i> .—Sardinia . . . . .	..	18,524	..	..	..
	Seminary Library . . . . .	..	..	..	12,000 <i>m</i>	..
205	<i>Nuremberg</i> .—Bavaria . . . . .	..	40,000	..	..	..
	Town Library	1560?	..	..	36,000 <i>ll</i>	910
206	<i>Oldenburgh</i> .—Oldenburgh . . . . .	..	5,564	..	..	..
	Grand-Ducal Public Library	1792	..	..	60,000 <i>mmm</i>	..
207	<i>Olmuetz</i> .—Austrian States . . . . .	..	12,782	..	..	..
	Lyceum Library	1786?	..	..	70,000 <i>f</i>	..
208	<i>Oporto</i> .—Portugal . . . . .	..	80,000	..	..	..
	Town Library . . . . .	..	..	..	60,000 <i>ff</i>	2,000
209	<i>Orleans</i> .—France . . . . .	..	40,272	..	..	..
	Town Library . . . . .	..	..	30,000? <i>r</i>	26,000 <i>c</i>	483
210	<i>Ossek</i> .—Austrian States . . . . .	..	..	..	10,000 <i>f</i>	..
	Cistercian Convent Library . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
211	<i>Oxford</i> .—Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	..	24,000	..	..	..
	1. Bodleian Library	1597	..	160,000? <i>d</i>	218,300? <i>nnn</i>	17,000?
	2. All Souls College Library . . . . .	..	..	..	50,000?	..
	3. Christ Church College Library . . . . .	..	..	..	30,000?	..
	4. Radcliffe Library	1714	..	..	?	..
	5. Ashmolean Library . . . . .	..	..	..	30,000?	..
	6. Queen's College Library . . . . .	..	..	..	18,000?	..
	7. Oriel College Library . . . . .	..	..	..	16,000?	..
	8. Wadham College Library . . . . .	..	..	..	10,000?	..
212	<i>Padua</i> .—Lombardy and Venice . . . . .	..	45,000	..	..	..
	1. University Library	1629	..	50,000 <i>ooo</i>	70,000 <i>ppp</i>	..
	2. Seminary Library . . . . .	..	..	..	55,000?	800
	3. Chapter Library . . . . .	..	..	..	52,000?	..
213	<i>Palermo</i> .—Naples and Sicily . . . . .	..	140,000	..	..	..
	University Library	1760?	..	..	40,000 <i>cc</i>	..
214	<i>Palma (Majorca)</i> .—Spain . . . . .	..	34,343	..	..	..
	Public Library . . . . .	..	..	..	20,000	..
215	<i>Paris</i> .—France . . . . .	..	920,000	..	..	..
	1. National Library	1595	..	700,000 <i>k</i>	800,000 <i>qqq</i>	80,000
	[Public since 1737.]	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Arsenal Library	1781?	..	176,000 <i>k</i>	180,000 <i>qqq</i>	6,000
	3. Saint Geneviève Library	1624	..	160,000 <i>k</i>	150,000 <i>qqq rrr</i>	2,000
	[Public since 1790.]	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Mazarine Library	1661	..	90,000 <i>k</i>	100,000 <i>qqq</i>	4,000
	[Public since 1688.]	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Town Library . . . . .	..	..	50,000 <i>k</i>	55,000 <i>qqq</i>	52
	6. Natural History Museum Library . . . . .	..	..	..	30,000 <i>qqq sss</i>	..

	Names of the Towns, the States to which they belong, and their Libraries.	Foundation of Library.	Population.	Number of Volumes of Printed Books.		Number of Volumes of MSS. 1846.
				In 1836.	In 1846.	
216	<i>Parma</i> .—Parma .. .. .. ..	..	36,000			
	Ducal Library	1760	..	82,000 <i>r</i>	100,000 <i>m</i>	4,000
217	<i>Patak</i> (<i>Hungary</i>).—Austrian States ..	..	..			..
	Seminary Library .. .. .. ..	..	..		20,000 ?	
218	<i>Pau</i> .—France .. .. .. ..	..	11,959			
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..		15,000 <i>c</i>	..
219	<i>Pavia</i> .—Lombardy and Venice ..	..	23,531			
	University Library	1771	..		50,000 <i>m</i>	..
220	<i>Perigueux</i> .—France .. .. .. ..	..	9,329			
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..		16,000 <i>c</i>	..
221	<i>Perpignan</i> .—France .. .. .. ..	..	16,733			
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..		15,000 <i>c</i>	82
222	<i>Perugia</i> .—States of the Church ..	..	30,000?			
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..		30,000 <i>cc</i>	..
223	<i>Pesaro</i> .—States of the Church ..	..	15,000?			
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..		15,000 <i>m</i>	..
	<i>Pesth</i> , see <i>Buda-Pesth</i> .					
224	<i>Petersburgh</i> (<i>St.</i>).—Russian Empire ..	..	469,720			
	1. Imperial Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	400,000? <i>k</i>	446,000? <i>dd</i>	20,650?
	[Public since 1814.]					
	2. University Library .. .. .. ..	..	..		27,000 <i>dd</i>	..
	3. Rumainzow Museum Library ..	..	..	30,818 <i>k</i>	32,900 <i>dd</i>	954
225	<i>Piacenza</i> .—Parma .. .. .. ..	..	30,000?			
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..		34,000 <i>cc</i>	..
226	<i>Pisa</i> .—Tuscany .. .. .. ..	..	20,943			
	University Library .. .. .. ..	..	..		30,000 <i>m</i>	300
227	<i>Poitiers</i> .—France .. .. .. ..	..	22,000			
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..		25,000 <i>c</i>	80
228	<i>Posen</i> (<i>Poland</i>).—Prussian States ..	..	32,456			
	Raczyński Public Library ..	1832	..		22,000 <i>bb</i>	..
229	<i>Prague</i> (<i>Bohemia</i>).—Austrian States ..	..	107,358			
	University Library	1777?	..	90,000 <i>r</i>	130,000 <i>bb</i>	4,000
	Premonstratensian Conv. Library ..	1665	..	..	50,000 <i>bb</i>	1,000
230	<i>Presburgh</i> (<i>Hungary</i>).—Austrian St. ..	..	37,380			
	Appony Library .. .. .. ..	..	..		?	..
231	<i>Rambervillers</i> .—France .. .. .. ..	..	5,000			
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..		10,000 <i>c</i>	..
232	<i>Ratisbon</i> .—Bavaria .. .. .. ..	..	22,000			
	Town Library	1430	..		20,000 <i>bb</i>	..
233	<i>Ravenna</i> .—States of the Church ..	..	16,000			
	Town Library	1714	..		40,000 <i>m</i>	750
234	<i>Reggio</i> .—Naples and Sicily ..	..	8,000			
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..		50,000 <i>m</i>	..
235	<i>Rennes</i> .—France .. .. .. ..	..	29,909			
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..		35,000 <i>i</i>	220
236	<i>Revel</i> (<i>Estonia</i>).—Russian Empire ..	..	24,041			
	Estonian Public Library ..	1825	..		10,000 <i>ttt</i>	..
237	<i>Rheims</i> .—France .. .. .. ..	..	38,359			
	Town Library	1806	..		30,000 <i>c</i>	1,500
238	<i>Rhodez</i> .—France .. .. .. ..	..	9,158			
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..		10,000 <i>c</i>	..
239	<i>Riga</i> (<i>Livonia</i>).—Russian Empire ..	..	60,000?			
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..		28,190 <i>uuu</i>	..
240	<i>Rimini</i> .—States of the Church ..	..	27,000			
	Town Library	1617	..		30,000 <i>m</i>	..
241	<i>Rochelle</i> (<i>La.</i>).—France .. .. .. ..	..	14,857			
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..		20,000 <i>c</i>	199
242	<i>Rome</i> .—States of the Church ..	..	152,000			
	1. Casanate Library	1700?	..		120,000 <i>m</i>	4,500
	2. Vatican Library	1465?	..	90,000? <i>www</i>	100,000 <i>m</i>	24,000
	3. Angelica Library	1605	..	..	85,000 <i>m</i>	2,945

	Names of the Towns, the States to which they belong, and their Libraries.	Foundation of Library.	Population.	Number of Volumes of Printed Books.		Number of Volumes of MSS. 1846.
				In 1836.	In 1846.	
	<i>Rome</i> —continued.					
	4. Barberini Library .. .. ..	..	..	..	60,000 <i>m</i>	..
	5. Alexandrian Library .. .. ..	..	..	..	50,000? <i>f</i>	..
	6. Roman College Library .. .. ..	..	..	..	50,000? <i>f</i>	..
243	<i>Rostock</i> .—Mecklenburgh	18067				
	University Library	1569		..	43,000 <i>f</i>	..
244	<i>Rouen</i> .—France	100,000?		28,000?	48,000 <i>i</i>	1,300
	Town Library .. .. ..	..			
245	<i>Rovigo</i> .—Lombardy and Venice	5,669		..	36,000? <i>g</i>	..
	Silvester Library .. .. ..	..			
246	<i>Rudolstadt</i> .—Schwarzburg Rudolstadt	4,000		..	46,000 <i>t</i>	..
	Town Library .. .. ..	..			
247	<i>Saint Andrews</i> .—Gt Britain & Ireland	3,767				
	University Library .. .. ..	..	35,000 <i>d</i>	40,000 <i>xxx</i>	..	
248	<i>Saint Brieuc</i> .—France	11,382		16,000 <i>xxx*</i>	20,000?	91
	Town Library	1793				
249	<i>Saint Gall</i> .—Switzerland	10,500				
	1. Convent Library .. .. ..	..	..	60,000 <i>t</i>		
	2. Town Library .. .. ..	..	..	17,500 <i>yyy</i>	1,530	
250	<i>Saint Jago-de-Compostella</i> .—Spain	12,000				
	University Library .. .. ..	..			
251	<i>Saint Omer</i> .—France	18,789		..	10,000?	..
	Town Library .. .. ..	..			
252	<i>Saint Quentin</i> .—France	19,892		11,400? <i>zzz</i>	13,000 <i>aaaa</i>	842
	Town Library .. .. ..	..			
253	<i>Saint Ylie</i> .—France	?		..	17,000 <i>c</i>	..
	Tinscan Public Library	1760?				
254	<i>Saintes</i> .—France	7,823		..	10,000	..
	Town Library .. .. ..	..			
255	<i>Salamanca</i> .—Spain	14,500			25,000 <i>c</i>	..
	University Library	1215?	24,000 <i>k</i>	24,000?		
256	<i>Salzburg</i> .—Austrian States	12,000				
	Benedictine Convent Library .. .. ..	..			36,000 <i>f bb</i>	300
	Town Library	1810	..	..	20,000 <i>f</i>	..
257	<i>Saumur</i> .—France	11,576				
	Town Library .. .. ..	..			15,000 <i>c</i>	..
258	<i>Schaffhausen</i> .—Switzerland	6,800			30,000 <i>t</i>	..
	Town Library .. .. ..	..			
259	<i>Sens</i> .—France	9,029			10,000 <i>bbbb</i>	..
	Town Library .. .. ..	..			
260	<i>Seville</i> .—Spain	91,360				
	St. Acacio's Library	1749	..	..	40,000? <i>ff</i>	250
	Columbian Library	1560	..	..	18,000	700
261	<i>Sienna</i> .—Tuscany	18,975				
	Town Library	1768	..	..
262	<i>Skara</i> .—Sweden and Norway	1,590		11,000 <i>k</i>	50,000 <i>cc</i>	5,500?
	Gymnasium Library .. .. ..	..			
263	<i>Soissons</i> .—France	7,864		26,750 <i>cccc</i>	29,155 <i>c</i>	242
	Town Library	1794?	..			
264	<i>Solothurn</i> .—Switzerland	4,200				
	Council Library .. .. ..	..			20,000 <i>t</i>	..
265	<i>Stockholm</i> .—Sweden and Norway	83,885		..		
	Royal Library .. .. ..	..	70,000 <i>k</i>	70,000?		3,000
	Benzelstjerna Library .. .. ..	..	12,000 <i>k</i>	12,000?		..
266	<i>Strasburg</i> .—France	50,239		..	80,000 <i>c</i>	..
	Town Library	1631	..			
267	<i>Stuttgart</i> .—Wirttemberg	38,500				
	Royal Library	1765	..	170,000 <i>dddd</i>	174,000 <i>f</i>	1,800

	Names of the Towns, the States to which they belong, and their Libraries.	Foundation of Library.	Population.	Number of Volumes of Printed Books.		Number of Volumes of MSS. 1846.
				In 1836.	In 1846.	
268	<i>Tibaens</i> .—Portugal .. .. ..	..	..	
	Benedictine Convent Library .. .. ..	..	..	..	20,000? <i>ccc</i>	..
269	<i>Toledo</i> .—Spain	1598	15,000	..	?	..
	1. Cathedral Library	1792	..	30,000 <i>r</i>	30,000? <i>ffff</i>	125
	2. Archiepiscopal Library					
270	<i>Toulouse</i> .—France		68,000	..		
	1. Town Library .. .. ..		..	..	30,000 <i>c</i>	637
	2. Royal College Library .. .. ..		..	..	30,000 <i>t</i>	..
271	<i>Tournay</i> .—Belgium		28,919	..	27,000 <i>x</i>	127
	Town Library .. .. ..		..	
272	<i>Tours</i> .—France		26,669	..		
	Town Library	1812	..	..	35,000 <i>i</i>	1,000
273	<i>Treves</i> .—Prussian States		14,941	..		
	1. Town Library .. .. ..		..	..	90,000? <i>t</i>	..
	2. Gymnasium Library .. .. ..		..	..	70,000 <i>bb</i>	..
274	<i>Trieste</i> .—Austrian States		51,346			
	Public Library .. .. ..		..		10,000 <i>bb</i>	..
275	<i>Troyes</i> .—France		25,563	..		
	Town Library .. .. ..		..	..	50,000 <i>c</i>	400
276	<i>Tubingen</i> .—Wirtemberg		7,250	..		
	University Library	1562	..	..	200,000? <i>eeee</i>	1,900
277	<i>Turin</i> .—Sardinia and Piedmont		106,000	..		
	University Library	1436	..	90,000?	110,000 <i>gggg</i>	2,000
	[Public since 1729.]					
278	<i>Ulm</i> .—Wirtemberg		12,049			
	Town Library .. .. ..		..	..	40,000 <i>t</i>	..
279	<i>Upsal</i> .—Sweden and Norway		4,500			
	University Library	1621	..	100,000 <i>k</i>	100,000? <i>hhhh</i>	5,000
280	<i>Utrecht</i> .—Holland		44,000	..		
	University Library .. .. ..		..	27,000 "books" <i>k</i>	20,000?	..
281	<i>Valence</i> .—France		9,390	..		
	Town Library .. .. ..		..	..	15,000 <i>g</i>	..
282	<i>Valencia</i> .—Spain		65,840	..		
	Chapter? Library	1750	..	50,000 <i>iiii</i>	50,000?	211
283	<i>Valenciennes</i> .—France		16,679	..		
	Town Library	1762	..	..	13,000 <i>aa</i>	200
284	<i>Valetta</i> .—Malta (Great Britain)		40,000?	..		
	Town Library .. .. ..		..	..	40,000? <i>f</i>	..
285	<i>Valladolid</i> .—Spain		20,960	..		
	1. Holy Cross Library? .. .. ..		..	..	14,000? <i>h</i>	..
	2. University Library .. .. ..		..	..	13,250? <i>k</i>	300
286	<i>Valognes</i> .—France		6,034	..		
	Town Library .. .. ..		..	..	12,000 <i>i</i>	..
287	<i>Venice</i> .—Lombardy and Venice		97,158	..		
	1. Saint Mark's Library	1468	..	86,000	70,000? <i>kkkk</i>	5,000
	2. Seminary Library .. .. ..		..	..	20,000 <i>f</i>	..
	3. Armenian Convent Library .. .. ..		..	..	10,000 <i>f</i>	..
	4. Other Conventional Libraries .. .. ..		..	..	87,000? <i>f</i>	..
288	<i>Vercelli</i> .—Sardinia and Piedmont		18,353	..		
	Agnesian Library .. .. ..		..	..	12,000 <i>m</i>	..
289	<i>Verdun</i> .—France		9,151	..		
	Town Library .. .. ..		..	..	14,000 <i>g</i>	..
290	<i>Verona</i> .—Lombardy and Venice		48,486	..		
	Town Library	1802	..	..	10,000 <i>m</i>	..
291	<i>Versailles</i> .—France		28,776	..		
	1. Town Library .. .. ..		..	..	48,000 <i>llll</i>	..
	2. Museum Library .. .. ..		..	..	?	..

	Names of the Towns, the States to which they belong, and their Libraries	Foundation of Library.	Population.	Number of Volumes of Printed Books.		Number of Volumes of MSS. 1846.
				In 1836.	In 1846.	
292	<i>Vesoul</i> .—France .. .. .. ..	..	5,792			
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	23,000 <i>t</i>	..
293	<i>Vicenza</i> .—Lombardy and Venice .. .. .. ..	..	20,688	..	36,000 <i>m</i>	200
	Bertolian Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10,000 ?	..
294	<i>Vich</i> .—France .. .. .. ..	..	12,500	..		
	Episcopal Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..
295	<i>Vienna</i> .—Austrian States .. .. .. ..	..	360,000	..		
	1. Imperial Library	1440	..	300,000 <i>k</i>	313,000? <i>mmmm</i>	16,000
	[Public since 1575.]					
	2. University Library	1777	..	100,000 <i>k</i>	115,000 <i>mmmm</i>	..
296	<i>Vienne</i> .—France .. .. .. ..	..	14,000	..	14,000? <i>g</i>	..
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	50,000? <i>dd</i>	..
297	<i>Vladimir</i> .—Russian Empire .. .. .. ..	..	7,000	..		
	Seminary Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..
298	<i>Volterra</i> .—Tuscany .. .. .. ..	..	6,000	..	12,000 <i>m</i>	..
	Town Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..
299	<i>Warsaw</i> .—Poland .. .. .. ..	..	139,671			
	University Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	?	..
300	<i>Weimar</i> .—Saxe Weimar .. .. .. ..	..	11,212	..		
	Grand-Ducal Public Library	1691	..	..	90,000 <i>f</i>	400
301	<i>Wernigerode</i> .—Prussian States .. .. .. ..	..	5,340?	..		
	Stolberg Public Library	1755	..	..	40,000 <i>bb</i>	..
302	<i>Westeras</i> .—Sweden and Norway .. .. .. ..	..	312?	..		
	Gymnasium Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10,000 <i>f</i>	300
303	<i>Wiesbaden</i> .—Nassau .. .. .. ..	..	15,000	..		
	Grand-Ducal Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	40,000 <i>bb</i>	..
304	<i>Wilna</i> .—Poland .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	?	..
	University Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..
305	<i>Wolfenbuttel</i> .—Brunswick .. .. .. ..	..	8,500	..		
	Ducal Library	1604	..	140,000 <i>r</i>	200,000 <i>s</i>	4,500 <i>f</i>
	[Public since 1667.]					
306	<i>Wurzburg</i> .—Bavaria .. .. .. ..	..	22,500	..		
	University Library .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	74,000 <i>nnnn</i>	900
307	<i>Zeitz</i> .—Prussian States .. .. .. ..	..	10,000			
	Gymnasium Library	1564	..	..	15,000 <i>f</i>	350
308	<i>Zittau</i> .—Saxony .. .. .. ..	..	8,674	..		
	Town Senate Library	1564?	..	..	12,000 <i>f oooo</i>	..
309	<i>Zurich</i> .—Switzerland .. .. .. ..	..	11,636	..		
	Town Library	1628	..	..	40,000 <i>f</i>	700
310	<i>Zwickau</i> .—Saxony .. .. .. ..	..	7,239	..		
	Gymnasium Library	1532	..	..	20,000 <i>bb</i>	200

Summary.

	Name of State.	Population of State.	No. of Libraries exceeding 10,000 Volumes.	Aggregate Population of Cities containing Libraries.	Aggregate No. of Vols. in all the Libraries.	Average No. of Vols. in each Library.	No. of Vols. to every 100 of the Population of Cities containing Libraries.
1	Anhalt....	146,233	1	11,749	20,000	....	170
2	Austrian States.....	36,950,401	41	1,381,331	2,193,000	53,488	159
3	Baden	1,335,200	4	66,730	320,000	80,000	480
4	Bavaria.....	4,407,721	11	339,837	1,178,000	107,091	347
5	Belgium	4,242,600	14	538,564	509,100	36,364	95
6	Bremen.....	42,000	1	42,000	70,000	....	167
7	Brunswick	269,000	1	8,500	200,000	....	2,353
8	Cracow	145,787	1	37,000	12,000	....	33
9	Denmark	2,194,950	5	156,692	645,000	129,000	412
10	France	34,213,929	107	3,183,120	3,975,695	37,156	125
11	Frankfort-on-Maine	66,244	1	66,244	50,000	....	75
12	Great Britain & Ireland, including Malta	28,000,000	29	3,524,416	1,542,400	53,186	43
13	Hamburg.....	128,000	1	128,000	160,000	....	125
14	Hanover	1,873,280	3	46,700	454,000	151,333	972
15	Hesse	812,540	4	88,700	227,000	56,750	256
16	Hesse Darmstadt	783,400	2	30,300	200,000	100,000	660
17	Hildburghausen	10,200	1	10,200	12,000	....	118
18	Holland	3,128,841	5	349,010	219,000	43,800	63
19	Lubec	26,000	1	26,000	30,000	....	115
20	Lucca	168,198	1	24,092	25,000	....	104
21	Mecklenburgh	482,495	1	18,067	43,000	....	238
22	Mecklenburgh-Strelitz	89,528	1	4,500	50,000	....	1,111
23	Modena	403,000	1	27,000	90,000	....	333
24	Naples and Sicily.....	8,032,654	7	550,453	363,000	51,857	66
25	Nassau	387,570	1	15,000	40,000	....	267
26	Oldenburgh	265,570	1	5,564	60,000	....	1,078
27	Papal States	2,732,036	15	358,600	953,000	63,533	266
28	Parma	485,826	3	71,500	146,000	48,667	204
29	Portugal	3,412,500	7	363,000	276,000	39,429	76
30	Prussian States.....	14,992,738	30	884,405	1,637,300	54,577	196
31	Rudolstadt	4,000	1	4,000	46,000	....	1,150
32	Russian Empire	49,000,000	12	1,063,823	851,390	70,949	80
33	Sardinia and Piedmont	4,650,368	9	302,497	286,000	31,778	94
34	Saxe-Cobourg Gotha	140,050	2	22,950	150,000	75,000	551
35	Saxe-Meiningen	148,590	1	6,000	24,000	....	400
36	Saxe-Weimar	245,820	2	17,029	150,000	75,000	881
37	Saxony	7,665,590	5	132,927	504,000	100,800	379
38	Spain	12,168,774	17	650,359	687,550	40,444	106
39	Sweden and Norway....	4,354,767	8	120,528	323,000	40,375	268
40	Switzerland	2,036,000	13	137,083	465,300	35,792	340
41	Tuscany	1,436,785	9	153,466	411,000	45,667	268
42	Wirtemberg	1,701,726	3	57,799	414,000	138,000	716
	Totals.....	....	383	15,025,735	20,012,735		

Lombardy and Venice, *see* Austrian States.Poland, *see* Russian Empire.Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, *see* Rudolstadt.States of the Church, *see* Papal States.

Authorities.

- a. See Kurz and Weissenbach, Beiträge zur Geschichte, &c., (1846, pp. 107, sqq.,) quoted in Naumann's Serapeum, Jahrgang vii., p. 287. Sept. 1846.
- b. See Louandre, Histoire d'Abbeville, p. 584.
- c. See Le Bas, Dictionnaire Encyclopédique de la France, tome ii., pp. 529, sqq. Compare the translation, with notes and additions, in Serapeum, Bd. iv., pp. 332-348.
- d. See Dr. Brown, art. Libraries, in Encyclopædia Britannica, 7th Edit., xiii., 298, sqq.
- e. See Statistical Account of Scotland, xii., 1184.
- f. See L. A. Constantin (Hesse), Essai d'une Statistique des Bibliothèques Publiques dans l'Etranger.
- g. See Mc Culloch, Dictionary Geographical, Statistical, &c. (New Edition, 1846.)
- h. See Haenel, Catalogi Librorum MSS. qui in Bibl. Galliæ.....asservantur. (Lipsiæ, 1830., fol.)
- i. See Ravaission, Rapports au Ministre de l'Instruction Publique sur les Bibliothèques des Départements de l'Ouest.
- k. See Communications received from H. M. Ministers abroad, respecting Libraries in Foreign Countries; in the Appendix to the Reports from the Select Committee on the British Museum, 1835, 1836, (Commons' Sess. Papers, 457, 325).
- k*. See Garnier, Catalogue des MSS. de la Bibliothèque Communale de la ville d'Amiens. (1843), p. i.
- l. See Ravaission, ut supr. Comp. Beauregard, Statistique du Département de Maine et Loire, (1842) p. 128.
- m. See Valery, Voyages Historiques, Littéraires, et Artistiques en Italie. 2me édition.
- n. See Metzger, Geschichte der Kreis und Stadtbibliothek zu Augsburg (1842). Comp. Constantin (Hesse), ut supr.
- o. See Bulletin du Bibliophile, May, 1845, p. 184. "Une collection où sont réunis une foule d'ouvrages qu'il faudrait payer au poids de l'or."
- p. Ibid. August, 1845, p. 355.
- q. See Jaeck (its Librarian), in Serapeum. iii., 96.
- r. See Panizzi, Information on Foreign Public Libraries of Printed Books, printed in App. to Report, ut supr., 1836, pp. 542-564. Comp. Communications, &c., ut supr.
- s. See Anzeiger der Bibliothekswissenschaft, Jahrgang 1845. Herausg. von J. Petzholdt. Comp. Meyer, Das grosse Conversations lexicon (1846), art. Bibliotheken.
- t. See Meyer, ubi supr.
- u. See Hutton, History of Birmingham, 6th edition (1835), p. 491.
- u*. Comp. Vitet, Rapport sur les Bibliothèques, les Archives, et les Musées des Départements de l'Oise, &c., &c. (1831), p. 93.
- w. See Wachler, Handbuch der Geschichte der Literatur, 3e Umarb. iii., 91.
- x. See Voisin, Documents pour servir à l'Histoire des Bibliothèques en Belgique. Comp. Namur, Histoire des Bibliothèques en Belgique.
- y. See De Reiffenberg, Annuaire de la Bibliothèque Royale de Bruxelles. Années 1842-1845.
- z. See Neueste Beschreibung des Königreichs Ungarn, &c.
- aa. See Demeunynck and Devaux, Annuaire Statistique du Département du Nord, (1846) pp. 123, 124. Comp. Le Glay, Mémoire sur les Bibliothèques Publiques du Nord, (1839).
- bb. See Bibliopolisches Jahrbuch für 1841.
- cc. See Serristori, Statistica dell' Italia, 2da ediz. (Dec., 1842.)
- dd. See Russian official reports, in Serapeum, i. 72; ii. 140; viii. 252; (August, 1847).
- ee. See Chalette, Précis de la Statistique du Département de la Marne, (1845) i. 365.

ff. See Heine, Berichte über seine litterarische Reise in Spanien, in *Serapeum*, vii. 193-200 (1846); and viii. 81-95 (1847).

gg. See Werlauff, Historiske Efterretninger om det store kongelige Bibliothek, &c. (2nd edition), pp. 338, sqq. Comp. Constantin (Hesse), *ut supr.*

hh. See Waitz, in Archiv der Gesellschaft für ältere deutsche Geschichtskunde, viii. 265.

ii. Comp. Klemm, Zur Geschichte der Sammlungen für Wissenschaft in Deutschland, (1837).

ii.* See Marquiset, *Statistique de Dôle*, i. 252.

kk. See History of the University of Dublin, by W. B. S. Taylor (1845), pp. 311, 312.

kk.* See Report from Select Committee on Royal Dublin Society (1836), p. 352, § 3490.

ll. See *Serapeum*, iii., 351, 352.

mm. Known, under Napoleon, as the Bibliothèque du Conseil d'Etat, after the fall of the Empire, removed to Fontainebleau, and since enlarged. There is an excellent Catalogue of it, before its removal, by Barbier, then its librarian, some of whose correspondence in that capacity with the Emperor has been recently published in the *Bulletin du Bibliophile*. This correspondence possesses great interest, and contains new illustrations of the marvellous comprehensiveness and vigour of Napoleon's intellect, as well as curious indications of his literary sympathies and tastes.

nn. See Ebert, art. Bibliotheken, in the *Encyclopædia of Ersch and Grueber*.

oo. See Aymar Bression, *Statistique générale de Genève*, in the *Journal de la Société Française de Statistique Universelle*, xiv., 307.

oo.* From an unpublished Report of the Librarian, Prof. Chastel, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Thos. Harvey.

pp. See Sardinian Calendar of 1836.

qq. See *Serapeum*, vi. 384. Comp. Klemm, *ut supr.*, and Petzholdt's *Anzeiger* for 1845.

rr. See Schreiner, Grätz, ein statistisch-topographisches Gemälde (1843), 431, 443.

ss. Comp. Laborde, *Etude sur la construction des Bibliothèques* (1846).

tt. See Von Reden, *Das Königreich Hannover statistisch beschrieben*, ii., 4, 63.

uu. See *Serapeum*, ii., 15; vi., 383. Comp. Meyer, *ut supr.*

xx. See Hermann, Klagenfurt wie es war und ist.

yy. Comp. Haenel, *ut supr.*

zz. Comp. Constantin (Hesse), *ut supr.*

aaa. See *Serapeum*, v., 307.

bbb. Comp. Demeunynck, &c., *ut supr.*

ccc. See Wittich, *Bibliotheken Portugals*, in *Zimmermann's Zeitschrift für Alterthumswissenschaft* (1840), pp. 721, sqq.

ddd. See the article *Public Libraries in London and Paris*, in the *British Quarterly Review*, vi., 113.

eee. "This library is very well conducted. It is rich in Spanish literature, especially theology and topography, and has been much increased numerically, since the suppression of the convents; but good modern books are needed."—Ford, *Handbook of Spain*, 784, 785.

fff. MS. Comm. from Mr. Jones, its librarian, for which I am indebted to the kindness of my friend, Francis Espinasse, Esq.

ggg. See Techener, *Bibliothèques en province*, in *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, 984 (Oct. 1846).

hhh. See Verronais, *Statistique du Département de la Moselle* (1844), 275.

iii. Comp. Schiller, München, dessen Kunstschatze, &c. 2e Aufl., 112; and De Reiffenberg, *Pélerinage à Munich* (1843). The latter states that the computation of the librarian, Mr. Lichtenhaler, is 800,000 volumes, but he adds, with great reason, "this appears to be an exaggeration." But, at all events, this magnificent collection must be placed in the first rank of European libraries, as little inferior even to that of Paris. Having been formed by the aggregation of many separate libraries, it includes, of course, a great number of *duplicates*. It has recently

been lodged in the noble building erected for it from the designs of the late Bavarian architect Gaertner.

kkk. See Adrien of Giessen, in *Journal of Statistical Society of London*, iv. 66, sqq. (1841.)

lll. See De Reiffenberg, *Pelérinage, &c.*, ut supr.

mmm. See Merzdorff, *Bibliographische Unterhaltungen* (1844), 69.

ooo. See *Bulletino Statistico di Milano* (1833).

ppp. Comp. *Coup d'œil sur quelques Bibliothèques de l'Italie*, in the *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, Feb. 1839, p. 540.

qqq. See *Public Libraries in London and Paris*, *ubi supra*. A recent number of Didot's *Encyclopédie Moderne* states the contents of the Bibliothèque Royale to be as follows:—"More than 900,000 printed volumes; 80,000 MS. volumes; and several hundreds of thousands of historical pieces, in cartons." (Tome vi., p. 162. 1847.)

rrr. See De Bougy, *Histoire de la Bibliothèque Sainte Geneviève*, 149, (1847).

sss. See De La Borde, *Essai sur la construction des Bibliothèques*, 29, (1846).

ttt. See Possart, *Statistique des Gouvernements Esthland*, (1846).

uuu. See *Das Inland*, 1845, 205, sqq. (Dorpat.)

www. See Rampoldi, *Corografia dell' Italia* (1833). At the same period Ebert assigned this library 30,000 volumes, and Valery 80,000.

xxx. See Lyon, *History of St. Andrews*, ii. 189. This library has now 630*l.* a year from the Consolidated Fund, in lieu of its former share of the Copyright Tax. It is open to the inhabitants, generally, of St. Andrews, under proper regulations.

xxx*. See *Annuaire des Côtes du Nord* (1838), p. 109.

yyy. See Weidmann, *Geschichte der Bibliothek von St. Gallen*.

zzz. "12,098 vols. including MSS."—Piers, *Notice Historique sur la Bibliothèque Publique de Ste. Omer*.

aaaa. See Derheims, *Histoire de la ville de Ste. Omer*, 648, (1843).

bbbb. See Techener, in *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, May, 1845, 183.

cccc. See Leroux, *Histoire de la ville de Soissons*, 479, (1839).

dddd. See Baily, in *Journal de la Société Française de Statistique Universelle*.

eeee. See Keller, in *Serapeum*, i., 124.

ffff. See Knust, in *Archiv.*, &c., ut supr., viii., 244.

gggg. See Vallauri, *Storia delle Università degli studi del Piemonte*, iii., 138, (1846).

hhh. See Baird, *Visit to Northern Europe*, ii., 244.

iii. See De La Borde, *Itinéraire*, ii., 293.

kkkk. Comp. *Le Comte, Venice; Coup d'œil littéraire, &c.*; and Valery, *ut supr.*, ii., 317.

llll. See *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, Feb. 1839, 540.

mmmm. See *Serapeum*, Nov. 1846, vii., 336. Comp. Pezzl, *Beschreibung von Wien*, 8th edition, 266.

nnnn. See *Serapeum*, 1845, vi., 179.

oooo. Comp. Klemm, *ut supr.*

Public Libraries in the United States of America.

THERE is less difficulty in ascertaining the number and extent of the Public Libraries in the United States of America, than in most of the countries of Europe. And the comparatively recent date of their origin, with other circumstances, make it desirable to take a lower scale, in point of magnitude, than has been taken in respect of European libraries. The following table, therefore, includes, or is believed to include, all those which contain 5,000 volumes are upwards.

It also appears, on information which I believe to be trustworthy, that many libraries which are, strictly speaking, the private property of associations and corporate bodies, are, in practice, really

and essentially *public*, in respect to their use and enjoyment, and ought, therefore, to be included in this enumeration.

Regard being had to the peculiar circumstances which have attended the growth and development of "The United States," a glance at the accompanying table will evince that Americans have reason to be proud of the extent of their establishments in this kind, for public advantage, and especially in furtherance of popular education.

There are in the States at least 81 libraries, each of 5,000 volumes and upwards, to which the public, more or less restrictedly, have access, and of these, 49 are immediately connected with colleges or public schools.

The aggregate number of volumes in these libraries is about 955,000; 200,000 of which are in the State of Massachusetts, 159,000 in the State of Pennsylvania, 158,000 in the State of New York, 81,000 in the State of Connecticut, 52,000 in the District of Columbia, 41,000 in the State of Virginia, 38,000 in the State of Maine, 37,000 in the State of Rhode Island, 30,000 in the State of Ohio, 30,000 in the State of South Carolina, 28,000 in the State of New Jersey, 22,000 in the state of New Hampshire.

The number of volumes thus provided in these States respectively, excluding from notice those contained in libraries under 5,000 volumes, is in Rhode Island about 34 to every 100 of the population, in Massachusetts about 27, in Connecticut 26, in Pennsylvania 9, in New Jersey 7, in New Hampshire 7, in Maine 7, in New York 6, in South Carolina 5, in the District of Columbia, containing the capital of the Union, it is 121.

The city of Boston possesses about 73 volumes to every 100 of its inhabitants, Richmond, the capital of Virginia, 59, Philadelphia 53, New York 35, Washington 119.

The library of oldest foundation, and also of greatest extent, in the United States, is that of Harvard University, which dates from 1638. In that year John Harvard, the founder of the University, gave his collection of some 260 volumes, chiefly venerable folios, as the nucleus of a library "for public use and advantage." In 1763 it already contained 5,000 volumes, including the fine oriental library of Lightfoot; but in the following year unhappily it was totally destroyed by fire. A subscription was immediately set on foot for its restoration, to which a munificent Englishman, Thomas Hallis, largely contributed, both in money and in books. In 1838, just two centuries after its foundation, Gore Hall, now the handsomest structure in the University, was built for the reception of the library, which had then grown to above 50,000 volumes*. Its present number, including the "Society libraries" of the students, is stated at 68,500.

The library of Yale College was founded in 1700; in 1831 it contained 10,000 volumes, it is now stated to contain 34,500 volumes, including the libraries of the "Linonian" and "Calliopean" Societies.

The "Library Company" of Philadelphia was established mainly by the instrumentality of Franklin in 1731, and incorporated in

* "Quincy, History of Harvard University," vol. i. pp. 10, 11, &c.; ii. 113, 749, &c.

1742. In 1785, it contained 5,847 volumes; in 1807, 14,457; in 1835, 35,221*.

In 1751 James Logan of Philadelphia, the friend of Franklin, bequeathed to public use a library of 2,000 volumes, with a house and 30*l.* per annum to maintain it. This library was greatly increased by his son and his brother. In 1792 it contained nearly 4,000 volumes, and in that year, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it was annexed to the collection of the "Library Company" of Philadelphia†, and the united library, now comprising 55,000 volumes, valuable and well selected, is "open to every respectable person for reading or consultation every day‡."

The "Boston Library Society" was founded in 1792, and incorporated in 1794. It now contains about 11,000 volumes, which have been obtained chiefly by purchase.

The library of the "American Antiquarian Society" at Worcester, grew out of the gift of about 8,000 volumes by Isaiah Thomas, the founder of the society, and the learned annalist of printing in America. It is particularly rich in American history, and contains many valuable MSS.§; its present number of volumes exceeds 13,000. This Society has very recently made an extensive and valuable donation of its duplicate books and pamphlets to the library of the British Museum.

The library of the New York Theological Seminary is chiefly composed of the rich theological library of the Rev. Leander Van Ess||, "Columbia College," in New York, and the "New York Library Society," were both established in 1754, and the "Historical Society" in 1804¶. In 1839 the "Mercantile Library" of New York contained 18,000 volumes**, it now contains about 25,000.

The remarkable bequest by Mr. Smithson, a wealthy Englishman, of a considerable property to the President and Congress of the United States of America, in trust for "the diffusion and advancement of knowledge amongst men," will, it is probable, eventually lead to the formation of a larger and more comprehensive public library than yet exists within the States, unless indeed the efforts of those who may conduct the "Smithsonian Institution," should be enfeebled by the attempt to occupy too wide a field of exertion at the outset. Already, in addition to a great library, they talk of forming a museum, a chemical laboratory, and an establishment of public lectures; of giving prizes for essays in various departments of literature and science, and of publishing "Transactions" and elementary treatises. And it is much to be doubted, whether the method indicated in the follow-

* Catalogue of the books of the Library Company of Philadelphia, (1836), p. 10.

† Catalogue of the Loganian Library, (1837), pp. 6, 7.

‡ American Facts, &c. By G. P. Putman, (1845), p. 65.

§ Catalogue of the Library of the American Antiquarian Society, (1837), p. 7.

|| Gazetteer of New York, (1842), p. 277.

¶ Haskel and Smith, Gazetteer of the United States, (1844).

** An Address delivered before the Mercantile Library Association, by J. H. Gourlie, (1839), p. 8.

ing paragraph of an official report, be either a wise or practicable plan for the formation of a useful library.—“ It may be easy, and your Committee think desirable, for those who may be charged with the selection of books, to make the Smithsonian library chiefly a *supplemental* one; to purchase, for the most part, valuable works which are not to be found elsewhere in the Union*.”

In constructing the following Table, I have derived much assistance from a series of articles in the *Serapeum* of 1846; from a list of Colleges, &c. in the *American Almanack* for the same year; from the valuable work of Mr. Shattuck on the Statistics of Boston; and from private information obligingly communicated by Mr. J. Stevens, and others. For any further information, tending to correct errors or supply defects, I shall at any time be very grateful.

* Report of the Organization Committee of the Smithsonian Institution, (1847), page 17.

	Names of the Towns, the States to which they belong, and their Libraries.	Population.	When Founded.	Volumes of Printed Books. In 1846.	No. of Volumes to every 100 of the Population
1	<i>Albany</i> .—New York	33,721	..	..	35.6
	New York State Library	10,089	..	12,000 <i>a</i> ..	59.5
2	<i>Alleghany</i> .—Pennsylvania .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	6,000 <i>b</i> ..	..
	Western Theological Seminary Library .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	588.2
3	<i>Amherst</i> .—Massachusetts	2,550	..	..	..
	Amherst College Library .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	15,000 <i>b</i> ..	345.7
4	<i>Andover</i> .—Massachusetts	5,207	..	..	..
	Theological Seminary Library .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	18,000 <i>b</i> ..	1083.3
5	<i>Athens</i> .—Georgia	1,200	..	..	..
	Franklin College Library .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	18,000 <i>b</i> ..	..
6	<i>Auburn</i> .—New York	5,626	..	..	88.9
	Theological Seminary Library .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	5,000 <i>b</i> ..	..
7	<i>Bairdstown</i> .—Kentucky	1,942	..	..	360.4
	St. Joseph's College Library .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	7,000 <i>b</i> ..	..
8	<i>Baltimore</i> .—Maryland	102,913	..	..	11.7
	St. Mary's College Library .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	12,000 <i>b</i> ..	..
9	<i>Bangor</i> .—Maine	8,627	..	..	81.1
	Theological Seminary Library .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	7,000 <i>b</i> ..	..
10	<i>Boston</i> .—Massachusetts	93,383	..	..	73.6
	1. Boston Athenæum Library .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	35,000 <i>c</i> ..	..
	2. Boston Society Library .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	1792	11,000 <i>c</i> ..	..
	3. Library of Massachusetts' Historical Society .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	6,000 <i>c</i> ..	..
	4. American Library .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	6,000 <i>c</i> ..	..
	5. Massachusetts State Library .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	5,757 <i>c</i> ..	..
	6. Boston Mercantile Library .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	5,000 <i>c</i> ..	..
11	<i>Bringuen</i> .—Louisiana .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
	Jefferson College Library .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	5,500 <i>b</i> ..	..
12	<i>Brunswick</i> .—Maine	4,259	..	..	583.7
	Bowdoin College Library .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	24,860 <i>b</i> ..	..
13	<i>Burlington</i> .—Vermont	4,271	..	..	215.4
	Vermont University Library .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	9,200 <i>b</i> ..	..
14	<i>Cambridge</i> .—Massachusetts	8,409	..	..	814.6
	Harvard University Library .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	1698	68,600? <i>a b</i> ..	..

Names of the Towns, the States to which they belong, and their Libraries.							Population.	When Founded.	Volumes of Printed Books. In 1846.	No. of Volumes to every 100 of the Population
15	<i>Carlisle</i> .—Pennsylvania	..	..	..	..	..	4,351	..	..	257·4
	Dickinson College Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,200 <i>b</i>	
16	<i>Chapel Hill</i> .—North Carolina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000 <i>b</i>	
	University Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	<i>Charleston</i> .—South Carolina	..	..	..	..	..	29,261	..	..	51·3
	Charleston Library Society	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000 <i>a</i>	
18	<i>Charlottesville</i> .—Virginia	..	..	..	..	..	1000?	..	..	1600·0
	University Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,000 <i>b</i>	
19	<i>Cincinnati</i> .—Ohio	..	..	..	..	..	46,388	..	..	33·4
	1. Lane Seminary Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,500 <i>b</i>	
	2. Mercantile Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000 <i>a</i>	
20	<i>Clinton</i> .—New York	..	..	..	..	..	800	..	..	875·0
	Hamilton College Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,000 <i>b</i>	
21	<i>Columbia</i> .—South Carolina	..	..	..	..	..	3,500	..	..	428·6
	Columbia College Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000 <i>b</i>	
22	<i>Easton</i> .—Pennsylvania	..	..	..	..	..	673	..	..	742·9
	Lafayette College Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000 <i>b</i>	
23	<i>Gambier</i> .—Ohio	..	..	..	..	..	292	..	..	2962·3
	Kenyon College Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,750 <i>b</i>	
24	<i>Geneva</i> .—New York	..	..	..	..	..	3,600	..	..	150·0
	Geneva College Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,400 <i>b</i>	
25	<i>Georgetown</i> .—District of Columbia	..	..	..	..	..	7,313	..	..	341·9
	Georgetown College Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000 <i>b</i>	
26	<i>Gettysburg</i> .—Pennsylvania	..	..	..	..	..	1,908	..	..	366·9
	Theological Seminary Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,000 <i>b</i>	
27	<i>Hanover</i> .—New Hampshire	..	..	..	..	..	2,613	..	..	631·4
	Dartmouth College Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,600 <i>b</i>	
28	<i>Hartford</i> .—Connecticut	..	..	..	..	..	9,468	..	..	168·5
	Mechanics' Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,000 <i>d</i>	
	Trinity College Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,949 <i>b</i>	
29	<i>Hudson</i> .—Ohio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,247 <i>b</i>
	Western Reserve College Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	<i>Maryville</i> .—Tennessee	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	2000·0
	South-Western Theological Seminary Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000 <i>b</i>	
31	<i>Meadville</i> .—Pennsylvania	..	..	..	..	..	1,319	..	..	606·5
	Alleghany College Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,000 <i>b</i>	
32	<i>Middlebury</i> .—Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	3,162	..	..	223·1
	Middlebury College Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,054 <i>b</i>	
33	<i>Middletown</i> .—Connecticut	..	..	..	..	..	3,511	..	..	313·3
	Wesleyan University Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,000 <i>b</i>	
34	<i>Nashville</i> .—Tennessee	..	..	..	..	..	6,920	..	..	144·4
	Nashville University Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000 <i>b</i>	
35	<i>New Brunswick</i> .—New Jersey	..	..	..	..	..	8,639	..	..	104·2
	Rutger's College Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,000 <i>b</i>	
36	<i>Newhaven</i> .—Connecticut	..	..	..	..	..	12,960	..	..	270·0
	1. Yale College Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	1700	..	
	2. Livonian Society Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,600 ? <i>d</i>	
	3. Library of 'Brethren in Unity'	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	<i>Newport</i> .—Rhode Island	..	..	..	..	..	8,333	..	..	60·0
	Redwood Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000 <i>a</i>	

	Names of the Towns, the States to which they belong, and their Libraries.	Population.	When Founded	Volumes of Printed Books-In 1846.	No. of Volumes to every 100 of the Population
38	<i>New York</i> .—New York 1. New York Library Society 2. Mercantile Library 3. New York Theological Seminary Library 4. Columbia College Library 5. New York Historical Society 6. Episcopal Theological Seminary Library 7. New York Hospital Library	312,710	1754 1754 1804	30,000 <i>e</i> 25,000 ? <i>d</i> 16,000 <i>b</i> 14,000 <i>a</i> 12,000 ? <i>d</i> 7,260 <i>b</i> 5,000 <i>a</i>	35·0
39	<i>Philadelphia</i> .—Pennsylvania 1. Philadelphia Library Company 2. American Philosophical Society's Library 3. Apprentices' Library 4. Library of the Academy of Natural Sciences 5. Pennsylvania Hospital Library 6. Mercantile Library 7. Philadelphia Atheneum Library 8. Pennsylvania University Library 9. German Society Library	228,691	1731 1740 .. 1807 .. 1822 1815 1791 ..	55,000 <i>d</i> 15,000 <i>d</i> 14,000 <i>d</i> 9,000 <i>d</i> 8,000 <i>d</i> 6,000 <i>d</i> 5,000 <i>d</i> 5,000 <i>b</i> 5,000 <i>d</i>	58·4
40	<i>Portsmouth</i> .—New Hampshire Portsmouth Atheneum Library	7,887	.. ..	.. 6,000 <i>a</i>	76·1
41	<i>Prince Edward County</i> .—Virginia Hampton Sidney College . . . . .	..	..	8,000 <i>b</i>	
42	<i>Princeton</i> .—New Jersey 1. New Jersey College 2. Princeton Theological Seminary Library	2,000	.. .. ..	12,500 <i>b</i> 7,000 <i>b</i>	975·0
43	<i>Providence</i> .—Rhode Island 1. Brown University Library 2. Providence Atheneum Library	23,171	.. 1836	.. 20,000 <i>a</i> 12,185 <i>f</i>	138·9
44	<i>Richmond</i> .—Virginia Virginia State Library	20,153	.. ..	.. 12,000 <i>a</i>	59·5
45	<i>Saint Louis</i> .—Missouri 1. Saint Louis University Library 2. Kempen College Library	16,469	.. .. ..	.. 7,900 <i>b</i> 6,400 <i>b</i>	87·0
46	<i>Salem</i> .—Massachusetts 1. Historical Society Library 2. Salem Atheneum Library 3. Salem Museum Library	15,082	.. .. ..	.. 10,000 ? <i>d</i>	66·3
47	<i>Schenectady</i> .—New York Union College Library	6,784	.. ..	.. 13,000 <i>b</i>	195·0
48	<i>Tuscaloosa</i> .—Alabama Alabama University Library	1,949	.. ..	.. 6,000 <i>b</i>	307·8
49	<i>Washington</i> .—District of Columbia Congress Library	23,364	.. ..	.. 28,000 <i>a</i>	119·8
50	<i>Waterville</i> .—Maine Waterville College Library	2,971	.. ..	.. 7,000 <i>b</i>	235·6
51	<i>Williamsburg</i> .—Virginia William and Mary College Library	1,600	.. ..	.. 5,000 <i>b</i>	312·5
52	<i>Williamstown</i> .—Massachusetts Williamstown University Library	2,153	.. ..	.. 7,500 <i>b</i>	348·3 <i>g</i>
53	<i>Worcester</i> .—Massachusetts American Antiquarian Society's Library	7,497	.. ..	.. 13,000 <i>d</i>	174·0

Summary.

	Name of State.	No. of Libraries.	No. of Volumes.	Population of the whole State.	Ratio of Volumes to every 100 of Population.
1	Alabama	1	6,000	590,756	1·1
2	Columbia, District of	2	53,000	43,712	121·2
3	Connecticut	6	81,449	309,978	26·3
4	Georgia	1	13,000	691,392	1·9
5	Kentucky	1	7,000	779,828	0·9
6	Louisiana	1	5,500	352,411	1·6
7	Maine	3	38,860	501,793	7·7
8	Maryland	1	12,000	469,232	2·6
9	Massachusetts	14	200,757	737,699	27·2
10	Missouri	2	14,300	383,702	3·7
11	New Hampshire	2	22,500	284,574	7·9
12	New Jersey	3	28,500	373,306	7·5
13	New York	12	151,660	2,428,921	6·2
14	North Carolina	1	10,000	763,419	1·3
15	Ohio	4	30,497	1,519,467	2·0
16	Pennsylvania	14	159,200	1,724,033	9·2
17	Rhode Island	3	37,185	108,830	34·2
18	South Carolina	2	30,000	594,398	5·0
19	Tennessee	2	16,000	829,210	2·0
20	Vermont	2	16,254	292,948	5·5
21	Virginia	4	41,000	1,239,797	3·3
	Total	81	974,662		

Authorities.

a. See Naumann's Serapeum, 1846, pp. 146-161, &c.

b. See American Almanac, 1846, pp. 180-186.

c. See Shattuck, Report of the Census of Boston, 1845, p. 176.

d. Private information.

e. Private information. In the Serapeum the number is stated at 40,000, but this includes *duplicates*, of which the number in the text is *exclusive*.

f. See Tenth Annual Report of the Directors of the Providence Athenæum, Sept. 1845, p. 9.

*g. Although, for uniformity's sake, the ratio of volumes to population is given, as well in the small towns or villages, which happen to be the seats of colleges, as in the principal towns, it will be evident that in such cases that criterion is of little value. The number of volumes compared with the number of *students* would afford a better one. In 1846, Yale College had 394 students; Dartmouth, 331; Harvard University, 280; Union College, Schenectady, 242; New Jersey College, Princeton, 190; Bowdoin College, Brunswick, 182; Virginia University, Charlottesville, 170; Brown University, Providence, 157; North Carolina University, Chapel Hill, 150; Columbia College, 150; Georgetown College 140; Williamstown University, about 140; Amherst College, 140; Hamilton College, Clinton, 126; Pennsylvania University, 120; Vermont University, Burlington, about 120; the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, 108; Columbia College, New York, 104. Yale College, therefore, possesses about 89 volumes to each student; Dartmouth, 50; Harvard University, 245; Union College, 54; New Jersey College, 66; Bowdoin College, 136; Virginia University, 94; Brown University, 128; North Carolina University, 66; Columbia College, 100; Georgetown College, 179; Williamstown University, 53; Amherst College, 107; Hamilton College, 55; Pennsylvania University, 42; Vermont University, 77; the University at Middletown, 104; and Columbia College, 135.

ADDENDA.

(155.)—*London.* The number of volumes added to the library of the British Museum, during the year 1847, (exclusive of those contained in the Grenville and Morrison collections, bequeathed or presented in 1846, and comprised in the preceding enumeration) is about 24,000, which will make the present total number of volumes about 374,000.

(215.)—*Paris.* Independently of the libraries named in the text, which are strictly public, there are about 27 others in the French capital, containing, it is said, not less than 515,000 volumes, most of which are virtually public, and all of which are likely, under the influence of the great events which are now transpiring, to become as much so as may be consistent with their more immediate purpose. Amongst these are the Libraries of the National Palaces, of the different departments of Government, of the Sorbonne, (about 40,000 volumes) and of other educational establishments.

(279.)—*Upsal.* The University Library of Upsal has received two remarkable accessions by bequest, during the year 1847; the first, the collection of Fagelstroem, which has been said to contain 22,000 volumes; the second, the Brinckman collection, said to contain 40,000 volumes: but it is probable that these numbers are somewhat exaggerated.

INDEX, *shewing the Names of Cities containing Libraries of 10,000 Volumes and upwards, under the respective States to which they belong.*

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